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PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in Columbian Building, Room No. 2, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. V. WHITE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Browers' Building, 2nd floor.
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S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1887.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXI, NO 34
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. LI, NO 23

BILIOUSNESS.

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Almost as Palatable as Milk.
The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs,
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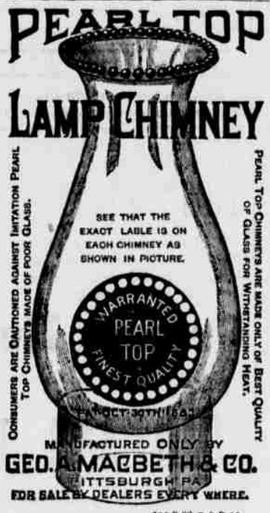

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SELECT STORY.

MURDERED HIMSELF.

About half a mile from the village of Oposura, Mexico, facing the high road, and separated from the river Yagua by a belt of trees, there stood some years ago a long, low cottage known as La Bolsa. Senor Rodriquez, who was a squarely-built, clean-shaven man of about 40, with gray hair, mustache and goatee, and with nothing remarkable about him except a deep cut over his right eyebrow, had now been occupying the cottage for a little over a year. Considerable speculation was indulged in as to whom Rodriquez was and what he did for a living. He never volunteered any information on the score, but on one occasion he was heard to say something which led to the inference that he had been a sea captain, and on the strength of it the residents of the village called him the captain.

About this time the captain had got into trouble. He owed his landlord and the village tradesmen in the neighborhood of $500, and the patience of his creditors was nearly exhausted, when one day they received a letter from the captain in which he wrote that he would satisfy their claims on the following Monday, as a legacy left by a distant relative had been paid in to his account at the village bank.

On Saturday the captain came into town, met his landlord's son, chatted pleasantly with the young man and invited him to accompany him to the bank. He remained at the bank about ten minutes, and came out at the end of that time, buttoning into the breast-pocket of his coat a fat looking pocket-book. He then went straight home, after making a few purchases and bidding the young man good-day.

On Sunday morning the villagers were startled by the announcement made by the captain's servant at the police station that her master had been murdered the night before and robbed. The inspector and the whole available police force of the village, consisting of two policemen, set off for La Bolsa to unearth the mystery.

On reaching the building the windows and doors in front were closed and locked. On going round to the back the door leading from the sitting-room to the garden, which sloped down to the river, was found to be open, and on entering the sitting-room drops of blood were seen along the carpet between the staircase and the garden door. On the staircase itself the drops of blood were more frequent. The bedroom, however, was clearly the place where the murder had been committed. The table by the window had been pushed out of its place; the only two chairs in the room were lying on the floor. The bed, which had not been slept in, was deluged with blood, and in the middle of it was a deep indentation, as if a heavy body had been pressed down upon it. A large clasp-knife, stained with blood, was lying on the pillow, and by the door on the floor was an open pocket-book. So much the inspector saw at a glance as he entered. He took the pocket-book and looked carefully through it; it was empty, but lying near it, and behind the door, was a piece of neatly-folded paper. It had evidently fallen from the pocket-book while the murderer was emptying the contents. It was a half-sheet of note paper folded in three, and written on it were the numbers and value of forty-two bank notes, the total of which amounted to $3,750. Here was a clew at once. An officer was immediately dispatched to the village with the paper to inquire of the bank authorities whether those were the numbers of the notes which had been paid to the captain the day before. He also received orders to await the arrival of Capt. Salegria, a well-known and daring Mexican detective, who was to arrive in the village at noon that day to visit an old friend. The bank identified the numbers on the paper as those of the bank notes paid out the day before to the captain. The money had been paid him by the bank in pursuance of an order contained in a letter on Saturday morning from one of its correspondents, Colez, Garcia & Co, a large firm doing an immense business with the United States. Further inquiries being made by the officer, it was ascertained that a man, who seemed to avoid observation, was seen driving along the road early on the morning of the murder in a vehicle very much of the style used in the country. The man who drove the mysterious man to where he could obtain a stage which ran on the old Oposura road, showed the bank bill which the stranger had given him to change, and it was found to be one of those stolen from the captain.

From the indications outside, there was no doubt that the murderer had gone out of the sitting-room backward, dragging the body of his victim after him. Across the small grass plot, and half way through the belt of trees, the footsteps continued; there they ceased. On the soft mud and leaves were an impression as if a long, heavy body had been laid there; near this impression, lying on the ground, was a spade, and at the distance of a few feet the ground was dug up as if it had been intended to bury the body there. The project, however, had been given up, as the murdered had thought of a better plan for disposing of the body. But where! In the river, of course! Sure enough, in the river bank the footprints were again found. The river had been dragged up and down and sideways and across, and at every conceivable angle, but no body had been found. The inspector was getting impatient when a road wagon drove up and a dapper little man with a swarthy complexion and a heavy black mustache jumped out. The stranger was none other than Capt. Salegria, the famous detective. In a few minutes the detective had heard all that the inspector had to tell.

"Let me see," said the detective. "All the village, you say, knew the captain would have money to pay his debts?"

The inspector nodded.

"Which amounted in all to about $500, more or less?"

The inspector nodded again.

"And he drew out of the bank $3,750. Was that the whole legacy?"

"It was."

"He didn't want $3,750 to pay $500, did he?"

This was a new light to the inspector, who shook his head cautiously.

"From whom did the order to pay the money come?"

"Colez, Garcia & Co."

"Colez, Garcia & Co.," repeated Salegria, referring to his note book; "the great American traders. And you suspect no one?"

"No one except the man who passed the note."

The detective and the inspector entered the house. After looking over the kitchen and buxom widow's bedroom without making any discovery, the two went to the captain's bedroom. Everything of moment was carefully examined.

A pair of boots lying in the corner of the room finally attracted the detective's attention. Something in the lining of one of them seemed to interest him, for he again referred to his pocket-book. Having finished his examination of the bedroom the detective went down-stairs, taking one of the boots with him and inspecting each stair as he descended. These were apparently more satisfactory, for his smile brightened considerably, and after he had been shown the traces of blood along the floor of the sitting-room it had expanded into a broad grin.

He walked to the table and turned over the books and papers till he found some sheets of blotting-paper. These he examined attentively, holding them up to the light and turning them in every possible direction. The result seemed satisfactory, for he pocketed them.

"And now about the captain," said the detective, choosing the clearest footprint he could find in the soft mud, and pulling the boot out of his pocket. "His name is Rodriquez, you say. What is he captain of?"

"Nothing that I know of, but they do say that he has been a captain in the China trade."

"What sort of a man is he?"

"Tall, spare-built, about 40, gray hair, and no whiskers."

"Deep cut over the right eyebrow," added the detective quietly, as he stooped and fitted the boot which he had taken from the captain's room into the impression in the mud.

"Yes," said the inspector, puzzled at the detective's knowledge.

"He never went by that name here, did he?" asked the detective handing the boot to the inspector, on the lining of which was written "A. Perez."

"Never."

He was getting more and more puzzled.

"Perez, alias Cova, alias Delgardo, and now alias Rodriquez; I've wanted him these three years," said the detective cheerfully. "I've got him now."

"Yes," said the inspector, grimly, "he's safe enough over there."

And he jerked his thumb toward the river.

"Bless you," said the detective, "he's nearer America by this time. He'll die in his boots or with the rope around his neck Don't you see the fellow has murdered himself and bolted with the swag? When I found that boot I thought how it was, and this settled it," said the detective, pulling the sheets of blotting paper out of his pocket and holding them to the inspector. There, all over them, were the words Colez, Garcia & Co., in a neat, clerk-like hand, with that peculiar flourish at the end which those who had dealings with that eminent house knew so well. "That letter to the village bank is a forgery; it's not the first time he has served Colez, Garcia & Co. this trick. He was in their American house five years; came to them with a forged character, robbed them to the tune of $22,000 and bolted. He's been smuggling and thieving all over the world since then. But I must be off. I wouldn't miss him for anything."

The detective was right. The village bank found to its astonishment, that Colez, Garcia & Co. repudiated the letter which purported to bear their signature. It was a forgery. Some days later the captain was arrested just as he was in the act of booking his passage for New York. Subsequently he was tried in the village court in Oposura, and, under the name of Rodriquez, was sentenced to penal servitude for the term of his natural life.

Brazilian Doctors.

THEIR CHARGES REGULATED BY THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF A PATIENT'S LIFE.

The Brazilians are an indolent people, and lazily protest against improvements which are certain to disturb their listless ways. Their Emperor, Dom Pedro, stands alone among living rulers for the extent of his scientific attainments, and he devotes himself with exceptional energy to every branch of public affairs. He has inspired some of the leading officials to imitate his public spirit and energy. But with the mass of his subjects he is not popular. His industry shames their indolence; their shame irritates instead of stimulating them, and they murmur against the energetic ruler who will not let things remain as they are.

Brazilian doctors are as eccentric in their charges as the people are in their desire to enjoy the pleasure of being let alone. The physicians do not regulate their charges by the time and labor they have expended in the patient's service, but by the estimated value of his life. As this value is determined by the patient's income, he, if he survives, is treated by the doctor as wreckers treat a stranded ship—the greater the value, the larger the salvage. A young English engineer, while engaged in some work in the vicinity of Rio, was attacked by yellow fever. A doctor of good repute attended him, and on his recovery demanded a fee of nine hundred dollars. The young engineer remonstrated and threatened to appeal to the courts. But friends who had resorted to these tribunals for redress, advised him to have nothing to do with the law. He acted upon their counsel and paid the doctor's bill.—*Youth's Companion.*

Coquelin, the French actor, was playing in the part of "Annibal" "L'Aventurie" in a provincial town some little time ago, and when he came to the scene in which "Annibal" is supposed to fall asleep, the actor, who happened to be extremely tired that evening, fell asleep in good earnest. He slept heavily and snored like a bell-ringer. When he took up the local papers next day he found that, while praising the performance in general, they all condemned his simulation of the phenomena of sleep as ridiculously stagy and unnatural.

Another Railroad Accident.

A FRIGHTFUL SMASH UP ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The few residents in the neighborhood of the Baltimore and Ohio "Y" who were up and on the street at 6.30 this morning witnessed a thrilling and startling scene. It was no less a spectacle than that of a train of cars leaping from the track and rushing with the speed of lightning and the crash of a thunderbolt through a brick house. In an instant the train and the house were in a heap of ruins, and the track for some distance was littered with debris. The train to which the accident occurred was train No. 4, the St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnatti express, and coming from the West, due here at 6.20. About 6.30 it came thundering into the city over the Metropolitan branch, and at the curve, nearly a mile away from the "Y," began whistling "down brakes." For some reason the brakes were not put down. The air-brakes, it was stated, did not work and the engineer began blowing his distress whistle for the brakemen to put on the regular brakes.

Either the brakemen did not heed the signal or it was not given in time to be of use, for the train, flying at a frightful rate, came thundering on towards the sharp curve at the "Y." On the south side of the "Y" in the little corner made by the intersection of the tracks was located the railroad signal-tower, a brick structure, three stories high, where men are employed to regulate the signals and the switches at the "Y." When the train turned the sharp curve of the "Y," with fearful headway, the car behind the engine jumped the track and smashed into the signal-tower, and in an instant there was a wreck which for confusion has seldom been equalled in railroad annals.

The engine was dragged from the track, and, ploughing through the dirt and mud a distance of 150 feet, rolled completely over. There it lay, giving forth its steam and hot water in great jets. The steam plowed up the dirt and covered the house in front of the engine with a fine layer of yellow mud that looked like a fresh coat of paint. The steam and water were blown through the house, and some of the inmates were badly scalded. Near the engine lay Hamilton Brosius, the engineer, crushed and dying and his fireman with several bones broken. But behind the engine was a scene of panic and confusion. One car was crushed and nearly buried under the tracks and timbers of the demolished building. Two sleeping coaches and one passenger coach remained on the track. The mail car, the express car and the baggage car were rolled over and their sides were crushed. The roof of one car protruded from the ruins of the building.

The disaster, of course, at once created intense excitement. A fire-alarm was sounded, which quickly brought the fire department and the police to the scene. Ambulances were hurriedly sent for, and a corps of physicians came, summoned from every direction. Firemen, policemen, railroad men and the citizens went to work with coats off to clear out the debris. Many injured passengers were removed and taken to neighboring houses or drug stores or to hospitals. In this way eighteen or twenty people were got out of the wreck, some of them only slightly injured, others with bones broken and bodies badly bruised and cut.

In the signal-tower, on the upper floor or observatory, William Baxter, a railroad signalman, was at work. On the ground floor Joseph Haley, a young man employed by the railroad company, was engaged cleaning lamps. Baxter, it appears, realized the impending danger in time. He gave a shout to Haley, and leaped from the tower to the ground. He broke his arm in the fall, and was pretty badly shaken up, but seems to have escaped more serious injury. Haley below, however, was buried in the ruins of the house. When he was disinterred it was found that the timbers had fallen so as to protect him from the tons of brick and mortar above him. He was badly frightened and bruised and blinded by the lime and plaster.

When the men began to clear away the wreck there was a man in the debris very much excited, who would not leave, but showed fight. He dug desperately at the broken timbers and heaps of bricks. When he was ordered away by a policeman he turned savagely and said: "If you don't leave me alone I'll knock h—l out of you. My son is there." He was let alone and continued his desperate struggle until he had uncovered the bruised and battered form of his son.

Mr. and Mrs. William Benson, an elderly couple from Winchester, Indiana, were badly bruised. There were three Railroad Mail Service clerks, Messrs. C. H. Hooton, L. C. Morrill and J. H. Brown, in the postal car at the time of the accident and although the car was nearly demolished the men escaped with some bad bruises and scratches. Hooton and Morrill live in Baltimore, their run being from Grafton, W. Va., to Baltimore. J. H. Brown lives here.

Mrs. Agusta Barnes, a lady on her way to her home in Germany, had her head badly cut. She had considerable money and her tickets to New York and Germany. She was removed to Providence Hospital.

William Buck, a German, 54 years of age, was seriously and perhaps fatally injured. He, with his wife, was on his way from Cincinnati to Germany. He received six severe cuts on the head, his arm was badly wrenched and he was also internally injured. He was removed to Providence Hospital by the police. His wife was uninjured. She accompanied her husband to the hospital. Some of the passengers on the wrecked train returned to their Western homes instead of continuing on their journey to the East.

Farmers should never consider lime as food for plants, but as a very important attractive of the soil, to be applied to correct acidity, to reduce vegetable matter into humus, to disintegate clay soils and stiffen sandy ones, and generally for all purposes for which alkalies are used. As to the condition of the lime when applied, it is of little importance whether it is slacked or fresh, the effects will be the same in the end. The point is to spread it on the land.

Extravagance in Funerals.

HIGH PRICED UNDERTAKERS WHO GROW QUITE RICH THROUGH THE PRIDE OF THE POOR.

New York Letter to Washington Post.

The other day as I was passing through the poorer quarter of the city I met an uncanny little white hearse, driven by a tough-looking citizen who wore a black stove-pipe hat, smoked a cheap grocery store cigar and diffused a general air of toughness and rum. Inside the hearse was a tiny white coffin that was pitiful to look upon. Ten carriages followed the hearse and were filled with Italian laborers dressed in their blouses and overalls. They smoked pipes and lolled out of the windows.

The baby I learned from a policeman with whom I fell in conversation, was exactly one day old. His mother was a ragpicker. The cost of the funeral was not less than $100. The poor of New York are the most extravagant people in the world in the management of their funerals, though they are reasonably careful about other expenditures. When a death occurs the hawks descend upon the house in flocks. The richest undertakers are in the tenement-house districts and they have agents and wires innumerable. Many of them count their fortunes in six figures, though they live in squalor and apparent poverty. They own livery stables, grog shops and tenement houses, and every tenant, employee and political "heeler" is expected to work for the undertaker who patronizes him. The manufacturers of mottoes, wreaths, shrouds, memorial pictures, wax flowers, texts and all the other catchpenny devices and schemes that hang upon human woe are in close accord with the undertaker. They manage to milk the teat with a vengence when they once begin.

The undertakers extend their lines across the river and out to Calvary Cemetery, on the outskirts of Brooklyn. Here the tenement house dead are buried, coffin on top of coffin, till as many as six bodies rest in one grave. All along the dusty road to the graveyard are rumshops and beer saloons—mere speculations on the part of the undertakers. Their drivers stop at these places in turn on the way to and from the grave, and thus keep business booming. As many as one hundred and fifty funerals a day pass over the Thirty-fourth street ferry on the way to this burying-place of the dead. An average of ten carriages to a funeral, and counting four "mourners" and the driver to each carriage, makes between seven and eight thousand people a day for the undertakers and their agents along the line to draw money from.

When a death occurs in the family of one of the local politicians the funeral takes on the air of a festival or a festival or picnic, and the whole ward turns out to do honor to the dead. The rich undertakers of New York are legion in the poorer districts. Uptown it is the custom to conduct funerals with extraordinary privacy, and when the ceremony can be performed in a country house the dead is conveyed out of town without any formalities at all. The one idea of poor New York is to make a show of the dead, while rich New York abhors it.

In a Photograph Gallery.

A sallow-complexioned old lady, accompanied by a phenomenally unprepossessing daughter, recently walked into an Austin photograph gallery.

"Be you the photographic man?" she inquired.

"Yes, ma'm," replied the artist in plate glass and chemicals, "can I do anything for you?"

"No, I reckon not. I'm too far over the border for you to waste any of your mechanical genius on me. It's my darter, Partheny, here, that I want tuck. Can't yer sorter mitigate that complexion of hers, and build up that nose that was broke by fallin' outer a winder?"

"I think I can," replied the artist.

"I've seen pictures of dead loads of our relations, an' I've allers noticed that the picturs flattered them mightily. I know enough about the biz to recognize that you have got everything in your own hands. You kin make a woman like a jimplecute of the first water, or a Mrs. Langtry, jest as yer please. Say, can't yer take in Partheny's ears a few so she won't look so much like a male rabbit?"

"There will be no difficulty in that."

"How about that air squint in her left eye?"

"I can touch it up with India ink."

"What particklar pose do you think best for Partheny's style of beauty, full circus or side show?"

"You mean quarter view or profile."

"I guess I do. You see the photograph is goin' to a young feller what put an advertisement in the paper for correspondents, an' Partheny's writin' to him. Now you see it won't hurt for the pictur to sorter mitergate her little blemishes. You'll do the fair thing by Partheny, won't yer?"

"Certainly, madam, I'll do my best."

"Well, all right, then. Just go ahead and square them shoulders back jest a trifle, wipe off them freckles and tone down her ears—an' the hair! It won't be red in the pictur, will it?"

"Oh, no, there will be no color shown but black."

"That's a comfort! Gracious! Partheny, what would that young man think if you sent him an' oil paintin' taken from life! Kin I stay in the room?"

"O, yes."

"All right. Strike an attitood, Partheny, that won't give yer away, and we'll rope in that young man as sure as you're a foot high."—*Texas Siftings.*

The Agricultural Lie in Bloom.

The Newton *Republican* tells of a farmer in Harvey County who proposes to bring suit against the Sante Fe Railroad company on the ground that they run their trains so slow as to shade his corn and keep it from growing as fast as it otherwise would. In Cloud County the railroad company threaten suit against the farmer if he plants his corn within half a mile of the track. Falling corn stalks have already maimed several brakemen who were on the top of the cars as they passed under the shade of the stalks.—*Miltonville (Kan.) News.*

It is a wise child that knows which side of his bread is oleomargerined.

A Peculiar Malady.

A FAMILY AFFLICTED WITH UNCONTROLLABLE MERRIMENT.

The story of a family's most peculiar affliction comes from New Jersey. It seems rather inconsistant to class merriment as a disease, but in this case its uncontrollable nature makes it, if not a disease, a most annoying malady. The family thus afflicted reside in a large, substantial house not far from the Delaware river, in Hunterdon county. The farmer and sons are prosperous and well-to-do. The entire family are chronic laughers, having an affection of the mouth and throat that compels them to give vent to apparent merriment at stated intervals.

The malady first appeared in the father about a dozen years ago. He was usually a very quiet man, enjoying fun, but manifested his enjoyment without much noise. He was seated at the dinner table one day in the spring of the year, eating steadily and not engaging in any of the conversation which the other members of the family were carrying on. Suddenly, without any cause, he burst into a loud fit of laughter, so extremely different from his accustomed laugh that all were attracted by it at once. When asked what was the reason for his sudden outburst he made no reply, but continued his merriment. Some of the boys thought he had hysterics and pounded him on the back but it did no good. After a few moments he made motions for pencil and paper and wrote that he was unable to control his risibles and asked them to send for a doctor. The rural physician came, but could give no remedy that stopped the laughing. Peal after peal of what sounded like the heartiest kind of fun came from him, and nothing would prevail to prevent it. The doctor finally came to the conclusion that he was the victim of a nervous attack, and, leaving a nervine, departed.

The father continued laughing until about sundown when he suddenly stopped and fell on the floor, completely prostrated. He soon grew better, however, ate a hearty supper and spent the evening much as usual. No signs of the return of the trouble appearing, he went to bed and was soon fast asleep. Along about two o'clock, however, his wife was awakened by his laughter, and the same symptoms as of the day before manifested themselves. He kept it up until seven o'clock, laughing loud and strong. At seven o'clock the noise suddenly ceased and did not return again until dinner time. Thus it continued recurring each day shortly after noon and in the night about two o'clock, and has ever since.

The trouble was very regular in its coming and going, and only occasionally broke forth at unlooked-for seasons. Once the old man was taken in church, just when the minister was exhorting his hearers in the most solemn strains, and spoiled the effect of the discourse, besides disturbing the equilibrium of the clergyman. Another time he was found by one of his neighbors along the road, lying beneath a bag of flour, laughing at a terrific rate. He had been taken while driving home from the mill, and the suddenness of the sounds frightened the horse, causing it to run away and dump the man and part of his load out in the road. For eighteen months the father was the only one of the household afflicted with the malady. Several of them had complained from time to time of an inclination to join the father in the laugh, but none of them did so until nearly two years after he was taken, when Susie, the youngest child, suddenly burst into a similar fit during one of her father's attacks. From that time on she has laughted at about the same hour that her father does. One by one the remaining members fell victims to this strange complaint until two years ago there was but one left free, and that was Charles, the elder son. His long exemption led him to believe he would escape the malady. But he was mistaken, and it is said that he had his first attack while proposing for the hand of a girl at Wilkesbarre. So frightened was the maiden that she ran from the room, and it was weeks before the explanation could induce her to see him again. She is now one of the family, and escaping the malady, never minds the hideous chorus of laughter which twice a day resounds through the house.

Their noticeable misfortune has rendered them very sensitive and they will not travel where they will be subjected to public scrutiny and remark. They go to church or the store in the village close by, and attend social gathering occasionally in the neighborhood in the evening, but only among life-long friends. People within a radius of a few miles are so accustomed to the thing that they never mind it or mention it. Consequently very few people outside the immediate vicinity, and the physicians who have attended them, are cognizant of the circumstances.

Curious stories are told of the travelers who went that way. Several years ago two young men came from the interior of the State to attend a party at Easton. It was a warm night and they did not start until late. They drove past the house of the laughing family, soon after the regular nightly attack had begun. The windows were still open, as it was early summer, and every sound could be clearly heard. As the young men approached, they heard the most unearthly noise their ears had ever received. It seemed like pandemonium, and the youths felt sure that they had struck the entrance to sheol.

The horse took fright and nearly ran away with them. Coming to the conclusion that at the least, the place was haunted, they hurried home, and the next morning spread the news. Parties were formed to investigate the matter, but none of them solved the subject until informed by a man in the village near at hand as to the nature of the case. They were urged to remain reticent about the matter and have done so.

The years of incessant laughter have told somewhat on the faces of the family, but not so as to be very noticeable. Their mouths have become wider and they keep them closed with difficulty. The most marked result of the disease, however, is in the voice. The entire family talk in the same tone, resembling as near as anything the voice of an alto singer. Males and females have the same inflection. Most of them have more or less trouble with their eyes, several having become very near-sighted. The pupils have contracted and the entire eyeball is diminished in size. This is accounted for by the contraction of the eyes while laughing and the effort required in working or reading while undergoing an attack. Very little physical annoyance is caused the laughters. They read and write, sleep and work without any trouble. The only thing they seem unable to do while attacked is to eat, and that can be readily understood. Several grandchildren have been born, and in all but one instance they were taken soon after birth with stated attacks at the same hours as their parents. Of course they do not laugh as the older ones do, but they crow and express all the signs of baby glee twice a day and never cry while in that state. If the disease continues in the new generation, the laughing family may ultimately become a laughing village.—*Wilkes-Barre News Dealer.*

She Took a Sleeper.

TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF A NERVOUS WOMAN IN A PULLMAN CAR.

A nervous woman on board a railroad train, in Missouri, called a conductor and said:

"I would like so much to take a sleeper for I've been up three nights, hand runnin,' but I am afeerd."

"What are you afraid of, madam?"

"W'y, I'm afeered that the train mout run off the track?"

"But will your staying away keep it on the track."

"Wall, do you know I hadn't thought of that? W'y, my settin' up here with my eyes open kain't have the slightest effect upon the train, can it?"

"None that I can see."

"Then, if you was in my place you'd go in the sleeper an' git a good night's rest?"

"I certainly should."

"Well, I will, but whenever you think there's any danger of the train runnin' off, w'y I wish you'd have me called."

She went into the sleeper. About three hours later while the conductor was passing through the train, he found the woman sitting on the seat which she had occupied during the day.

"Why, madam, I thought you had taken a sleeper."

"I did," she replied, "but the fetch-taked train kep' a threatenin' an' a threatenin' to run off the track till I thought the safest plan would be fur me to git right out an' set here where I ken watch every thing, but do you know that when I got up that fetch-taked nigger in there had tuck my shoes and sloped off with 'em? Well, he had done that very think, an' I had the hardest sort of work gittin' 'em back again, fur the cussed rascal had put a little dab of blackin' on 'em an' wanted to charge me ten cents. I paid the conductor two dollars for the shelf—or berth as he calls it, but I reckon he'll give it back to me in the mornin'."

"He won't give it back."

"He won't?"

"No."

"Not if I tell him I am a pore widder?"

"That won't make any difference."

"Wall," bouncing up. "I'll jest go back there an' lay there, waitin' fur the train to run off, fur I'll be bound if I'm goin' to be beat out of my money thater way. Whenever the train starts to run off you mout call me, an' if you hear an awful rumpus in there you may know that the cussed nigger is airter my shoes again, an' that I am defendin' my rights."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Thinking for Themselves.

It is a hopeful sign when the masses of the people give evidence that they are thinking for themselves in matters political.

In this day of newspapers when every individual has an opportunity of reading the details of every question of public and political importance entering into the every day life of the country, it is no longer possible for the political demagogue to lead the people into a blind acquiescence in his selfish plans.

The time has gone by when any man, no matter how well known as a leader, can assume to think for the masses, with the expectation that they will accept his dicta without question.

Once the colored population of this country knew no political creed excepting that which commanded them to vote the Republican ticket from top to bottom with unquestioning faith. Time was when the laboring element of the people read little, because of small opportunity, and seemed to think less concerning the vital political questions which affect their condition so materially. But the times are changed in this respect and political results are changing with them.—*Harrisberg Patriot.*

Predicting Hart's Defeat.

COLONEL D. C. KELLER SAYS THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES WILL BE DEFEATED.

The Reading *Telegram*, an evening paper, prints the following: "Colonel D. C. Keller, who a year ago was one of the candidates for a place on the republican state ticket, and who recently signed the presidency of the State liquor league, says that Philadelphia will give 10,000 majority for the democratic state ticket, and he thinks that there is little doubt but that the democrats can defeat both Hart and Williams, unless the party shall get into a bad factional fight. 'There are,' says the colonel, '25,000 German voters in Philadelphia who have always voted the Republican ticket. Of these at least three-fourths will support the Democratic ticket, and no promises can prevent this. It will be so all over the state, and the fact will in a short time be so apparent that no one can have a doubt of it. How far this defection will affect the ticket in Philadelphia cannot be told, but it is probable that a strike will be made at the republican candidates, state and county, and of course if this be done the local ticket will probably be defeated also."

Silver on Their Shoes.

The workmen in Mexican silver mines become so skilful in stealing silver that the owners employ detectives to work with them. An owner tells this story: "One day a detective came to me and said when such and such men came out to examine their sandals. I had that done. On the bottoms of the sandals was what appeared to be mud, but when it was scraped into a pan and worked I found that it

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1887.

A despatch has been received at the office of the French Secretary of Foreign Affairs dated Zanzibar, stating that Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, who was on his way up the Congo and Aruwemi rivers, had been deserted by his escort and massacred by natives.

A dangerous counterfeit of the silver dollar is made of ground glass combined with tin, lead and other metals. Experienced bank tellers say they cannot easily detect this counterfeit. The glass dollars are brittle. If held in the palm of the hand and rapped vigorously with the handle of a knife the dollar is easily split. They have the metallic ring of the genuine dollar, are the correct size and nearly the exact weight.

The republican state convention was held at Harrisburg last week, and the ticket as stated months ago was nominated. Judge Henry Williams of Tioga county was selected for Judge of the Supreme Court, and W. B. Hart for State Treasurer. There was a little kick by Chris Magee in favor of his candidate for the latter place, and the Philadelphia delegation supported a Philadelphian for Judge, but the machine was too much for them and the slate programme was carried out.

The Democratic State convention will meet at Allentown on Wednesday, August 31 to nominate candidates for Supreme Judge and state treasurer. The delegates from this county are E. M. Tewksbury, C. B. Jackson, E. R. Ikeler and F. M. Parker.

In the selection of a candidate for Supreme Judge, the convention will do well if it selects Geo. M. Dallas of Philadelphia. He is eminently qualified for it, and Philadelphia is disappointed in not securing the nomination of Judge Mitchell by the republican convention last week. If not Dallas, some other prominent Philadelphian should be chosen.

SOME NEW LAWS.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to authorize the printing and binding of the reports of the State Board of Agriculture, and other State agricultural reports."

Be it enacted, &c., That section fourth of an act entitled "An act to authorize the printing and binding of the reports of the State Board of Agriculture, and other State agricultural reports," which reads as follows: "That the State Board is hereby authorized to publish, in pamphlet form, quarterly reports of crop returns from correspondents, epidemic or endemic diseases among domestic animals, experiments, analyses, *et cetera*, the same not to exceed forty-eight pages each, nor more than one thousand numbers," be amended so as to read as follows: That the State Board is hereby authorized to publish, in pamphlet form, quarterly reports of not more than one hundred and fifty pages, and not more than six thousand copies, of which two thousand shall be for the use of the members of the Senate, three thousand copies for the use of the members of the House of Representatives, and one thousand copies for the use of the State Board.

An act authorizing and requiring boards of school directors and controllers to pay the teachers employed in the public schools, of the several districts, for attendance upon the sessions of the annual county institutes, in their respective counties.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That all boards of school directors and boards of controllers shall be and are hereby authorized and required to pay the teachers employed in the public schools, of the several districts, within their jurisdiction, for attendance upon the sessions of the annual county institutes, in the respective counties.

SECTION 2. Compensation for institute attendance shall be based on the official reports made, to the several boards of directors or controllers, by the proper county, city, or borough superintendent, who shall report the daily attendance of teachers to the respective boards by which they are employed, and such compensation shall be allowed the directors or controllers, by and paid by the district treasurer to the teachers entitled to receive the same.

SECTION 3. Compensation, as herein authorized, shall not be less than the per diem pay for actual teaching; *Provided*: That it shall not, in any case exceed two dollars per diem, and shall be allowed and paid to the teachers in their respective districts for each days' attendance reported as aforesaid by the proper superintendent: *And provided further*, That a common school month shall consist of twenty days' actual teaching, as now required by law.

An act relative to sales by sample.

Be it enacted, &c., That, in all sales by sample, unless the parties shall agree otherwise, there shall be an implied warranty on the part of the seller that the goods, chattels and property sold and to be delivered are the same in quality as the sample shown.

An act relating to the mode of inheriting from, through, or by, a child or children adopted according to law, and being a supplement to an act, entitled "An act relating to certain duties of husband and wife, and parents and parents and children," approved the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Be it enacted, &c., That whenever hereafter any child, adopted according to law, shall die intestate and without issue, in the distribution and division of any personal or real estate of such child, the adopting parents, and their lawful heirs and kindred, shall be treated and shall inherit from such adopted child, according to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth, the same as though such adopted child were the natural child and heir at law of such adopting parents, to the exclusion of the natural parents, kindred and heirs at law of such adopted child, reserving to the husband or wife of such adopted child all his or her respective rights, under the said intestate laws; and, in case either or both such adopting parents shall die intestate, said adopted child shall inherit the property of said parent or parents, the same as though the said adopted child were the lawful child and heir at law of said adopting parents: *Provided however*, That this act shall only apply to such property, as the adopted child shall have inherited or derived from the adopting parents, or their kindred.

An act to prevent and punish the making and dissemination of obscene literature and other immoral and indecent matter.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That if any person shall bring or cause to be brought into this State for sale or exhibition, or shall sell, lend, give away, or offer to give away, or show, or have in his, or her possession, with intent to sell, or give away, or to exhibit, show, advertise, or otherwise offer, for loan, gift, sale or distribution, any obscene or indecent book, magazine, pamphlet, newspaper, story paper, writing, paper, picture, card, drawing, or photograph, or any article or instrument of indecent or immoral use, or shall design, copy, draw, photograph, print, utter, publish, or otherwise prepare such book, picture card, drawing, paper, or other article, or shall write, or print, or cause to be written, or printed, a circular, advertisement, or notice of any kind, or give information orally, stating when, where, how, or of whom, or by what means, such an indecent or obscene article, or thing, can be purchased, seen or obtained, shall in every such case, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any persons giving information orally for the purpose of procuring or furnishing evidence to convict under this act.

SECTION 2. Any person who shall sell, lend, give away, or show, or shall have in his possession with intent to sell, or give away, or to show, or shall advertise, or otherwise offer for loan, gift or distribution to any minor, any book, pamphlet, magazine, newspaper, or other printed paper, devoted to the publication, or principally made up of criminal news, police reports, or accounts of criminal deeds of bloodshed, lust or crime, or shall exhibit on any street, or highway, or in any other place, within the view, or which may be within the view, of any minor child any book, magazine, pamphlet, newspaper, writing, paper, picture, drawing, photograph, or other article, or article coming within the description of articles mentioned in the first section of this act, shall, in every such case, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years.

SECTION 3. That if any person shall, in a public place, or on any fence, or wall, or other surface contiguous to the public street or highway, or on the floor, or ceiling, or on the inner or outer wall, closet, room, passage, hall, or any part, of any hotel, inn, or tavern, court house, church, school, stationhouse, depot for freight or passengers, capitol, or other buildings devoted or open to other or like public uses, or on the walls of any out-buildings, or other structure pertaining thereto, make or cause to be made any obscene or indecent writing, or print, liable to be seen by others passing, or coming near the same, such person so offending shall, in every such case, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and undergo an imprisonment not to exceed one year.

SECTION 4. Any person or persons, who shall put up in any public place, any indecent, lewd or obscene picture or character, representing the human form in a nude or semi-nude condition or shall advertise by circulars or posters any indecent, lewd or immoral show, play or representation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with purely scientific works, written on the subject of sexual physiology, or works of art.

Burned in Mid-Ocean.

LONDON, Aug 20.—Great excitement was created at Queenstown by the arrival of the Furness Line steamer York City with the news of the loss of the City of Montreal at sea through fire while distant 1,358 miles from Sandy Hook. All of the passengers and crew were picked up by the York City with the exception of one boat load containing six of the crew and seven passengers. It is thought that this boat is lost, as she could not be found by the rescuing steamer. If it had not been for the presence of the City of York in the vicinity of the lost steamer when the boats were launched all would probably have been lost, as the sea was running very high.

The passengers were all landed at Queenstown, very much overcome with excitement and fatigue. All agreed that the officers of the vessel acted with great courage and coolness.

Cleveland's Axe to Fall.

A LARGE NUMBER OF REPUBLICANS TO BE REMOVED IN THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS.

New York Evening Sun (Ind.)

"The politicians will find in the course of the next few weeks that the Administration has made a lot of Republican removals," said a prominent Democrat from Washington last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"Where will the blow fall?"

"In many places; but the most sweeping out will be in the Pension office. The guillotine is set for September 9, and on that day not a special examiner will be left to tell the Republican tale. I know this, for I have seen the letters of removal, and been assured by Commissioner Black that the axe will fall at that time. The heads to come off include all the special examiners, in the New England, Western, Middle and Southern states who have held over from the last Republican reign. These are the richest plums in that branch of the service, the salary and fees amounting to nearly $3000 a year. This evening I saw the examiner from Boston, who said he had already received his ticket of leave, and who corroborated the information as to a general fire along the line. 'In thirty days,' said he, 'not one of us will be left.'"

Continuing, he said that the same policy would be carried out in the Pension Department at Washington, and that as complete a change as possible would be effected in a very short time. If the Administration has been slow up to date in giving the victors some of the spoils, they will soon see a slaughter that will do their Democratic hearts good.

"I learn also," he added, "that a similar shake-up is in contemplation in the office of the United States Shipping Commissioner in New York City. This has been a sore point with the Democracy ever since Cleveland came into power. This commissionership, which pays $5,000 a year, is now held by J. C. Reed, to whom President Arthur offered the place of private secretary. The work is done chiefly by deputies, of which there are ten, and only one of them is a Democrat. Democratic Congressmen from this city and state have long been making bitter complaints to the Secretary of the Treasury, under whom these appointments come, and he will be ready in a few days to take summary action in the matter. No, I have not heard the name of the new commissioner, but both he and his deputies will be Democrats to the bone. You may depend on that. The next sixty days will see a good old-fashioned cyclone passing over the civil service."

Reduced Rates to Pennsylvania State Fair.

The thirty-third annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will be held at the Fair grounds, near Germantown Junction, Philadelphia, September 5 to 17, inclusive.

The exhibition will be unusually comprehensive, and will embrace manufactures, machinery, implements, apparatus, produce, live stock, and miscellaneous displays drawn from every branch of industry. The premium list aggregates $30,000, and this with the magnificent facilities offered by the new grounds will insure a fine display. The grounds are located at Germantown Junction, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, with direct communication from every portion of the Pennsylvania System.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to the Fair grounds from all stations on its main line and branches, September 5 to 17, good to return until 20, at reduced rates.

Montour County Democrats.

The ticket nominated by the Democratic County Convention at Danville on the 22d is: E. G. Hoffman, prothonotary; Emanuel Sidler and George W. Miles, commissioners; William K. West, district attorney; William K. Snultz and Louis Rodenhoper, auditors. William K. West and Charles Chalfant were chosen delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the National Administration and expressing disapproval of the defeat of the Revenue bill.

Practical Education in the Public Schools.

(For the COLUMBIAN).

That the last half a century has witnessed a vast improvement, in our system of educating the young, is a self-evident fact, but, that there is still room for a far greater revolution before our public school system shall have reached a degree of practicability in educating young men and women for the active duties of life, sufficient to supply the demand of the times, is also a truth which presents itself forcibly to the mind of every thinking man or woman.

Turn which ever way you will, in any of the large towns and cities, and you will see crowds of idle men and boys, lounging about the corners of the streets and in barrooms—not because there is nothing to do, but because they do not know how to do that which is to be done. Many of them—the greater number, perhaps—have spent their school-days, from five to ten or fifteen years, pouring over the technicalities of grammar or committing dry and uninteresting lessons in geography to memory to be forgotten as soon as the recitation is over, or, perhaps, many months of valuable time are spent on the different osophies and ologies, which can never be of any use in after life, in the business of earning bread.

Go into almost any of our public schools and call upon a member of the "A" class in grammar to write a manifest, a draft, or even a bank check and the chances are ten to one if he is not obliged to refer to the Dictionary to see what you mean. A prominent business man made the remark not long since, in our hearing, that he had received a letter from a graduate of a State Normal School, in which the graduate spoke of himself with a small "i". Horace Greeley once said, "I know there are to-day one thousand college graduates—some of them having graduated at German universities—who are walking the stony streets of New York and know not how to earn a living.

That is a condemnation of our university system. As a preparation for professional life—I should rather say for certain pursuits in life—it may be very well; but when I see, as I do see, so many men, whose education has cost so much, find themselves totally unable with all that, to earn a living—not immoral men, nor drinking men, but men, simply, who cannot find places adapted to their capacities—when I see this, I am moved to protest against a system of education which seems to me so narrow and so partial." Considering these facts it does seem that we are justifiable in making the assertion, that with the one million dollars annually appropriated to our public schools by the state, in connection with the power to levy a local tax of 13 mills, much more might be accomplished, in a practical way, than is done under the present system of school-management.

Of course, it cannot be done by any radical change in methods or course of study, but must be brought about gradually, through the united efforts of teachers, parents, directors, and superintendents; but the greatest responsibility rests with superintendents and teachers. Superintendents should grant certificates to no teacher who is not thoroughly conversant with all the laws and customs of business, and should impress upon the minds of teachers the importance of this branch of education Then the conscientious teacher will lose no opportunity to instruct his pupils in whatever will be of use to them in after life.

This may be done in various ways, and need take no time from the regular routine of school work, but merely fill up the odd intervals, or spare moments. As an example, the teacher can get of any merchant a difficult and compliecated account with some customer, and give each of the more advanced pupils a copy to take home and settle during the evening, then, some time the next day, he can easily find time to correct mistakes and make the necessary explanation to the whole school. From the same source he can also get all the various business papers, such as bills-of-lading, checks, rebates, protests, bills of-sale, receipts, etc. and explain their nature, uses, and forms to the school. Many of these can be brought from home by the pupils, or they could be drawn on the board, by the teacher using imaginary names, amounts, etc but actual transactions are more interesting, and the more interesting a subject is, the deeper impression it makes upon a pupil's mind. Of course, this is only an example, the same course of instruction may be carried on indefinitely throughout the term, and instructions may even be given in the uses of various mechanical tools, by the ingenious teacher. Thus, gradually, seeds can be sown that will spring up into grand results, and the time will soon come when our public schools, and even higher institutions of learning, will "get out of the ruts" in which they are now toiling, and strive to impart an education that will be more practical, and each future generation will come out of school better prepared for the battle of life than their ancestors were.

What we need, and will then have, is an education that teaches men to look in various directions, qualifying them for different pursuits, enabling them to do what they desire and choose, and fitting them to do something else if what they select shall not continue to be profitable or desirable.

When this is accomplished, and our system of popular education shall have reached the highest degree of perfection and usefulness, then, "hard times" and "enforced idleness" will be unknown except among the lowest class of foreign or "imported panper laborers," and there will be no use for Trades unions, strikes, and the like, and, where thousands of families now eke out a scanty existence, there will be wealth and affluence.

W. E. LUTZ.

Raven Creek, Aug. 22.

A Great Victory

A Terrible Case of Scrofula Cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"In the winter of 1879 I was attacked with Scrofula in one of the most aggravating forms. At one time I had no less than thirteen large abscesses over and around my neck and throat, continually exuding an offensive mass of bloody matter disgusting to behold, and almost intolerable to endure. It is impossible to fully describe my sufferings, as the case was complicated with Chronic Catarrh. After three years of misery, having been treated by three physicians, I was worse than ever. Finally, on the recommendation of W. J. Huntley, druggist, of Lockport, I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. And now, after having taken twelve bottles, within the last twelve months, the scrofulous eruptions have entirely ceased, and the abscesses have all disappeared, except the unsightly scars, which are daily becoming smaller by degrees, and beautifully less. I do not know what it may have done for others, but I do know that in my case, Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved an effective specific indeed. As an evidence of my gratitude I send these facts unsolicited, and I am ready to verify the authenticity of this cure, by personal correspondence with any one who doubts it." CHARLES A. ROBERTS, East Wilson, N. Y.

This statement is confirmed by W. J. Huntley, druggist, of Lockport, N. Y., who calls the cure *a great victory* for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Send for book giving statements of many cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
CYRUS B. McHENRY,
Of Fishingcreek.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE SEVERAL COURTS,
WILLIAM H. SNYDER,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
GEORGE A. HERRING,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
CHARLES H. CAMPBELL,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM G. GIRTON,
Of Bloomsburg.
JESSE RITTENHOUSE,
Of Beaver.

FOR AUDITORS,
E. M. TEWKSBURY,
Of Catawissa.
A. W. HARTMAN,
Of Fishingcreek.

NOTICE TO SATISFY MORTGAGE.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, ss:

Among the records and proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas in and for said county and state is, inter alia, thus contained:

No. May Term, 1887.

PETITION TO SATISFY MORTGAGE.

To Henry Cramond, his heirs and legal representatives:

You are hereby notified that Jonathan Hartman, of Greenwood township, said county, has petitioned the Court of Common Pleas of said county, representing to said Court that on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1845, a certain mortgage was executed and delivered by Nicholas Cole, of Greenwood township, aforesaid, to Henry Cramond, of Philadelphia, said state, on a messuage and tract of land, situate in said Greenwood township, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone heap corner, thence by land of Michael Rantz, north seventy-four degrees west one hundred and seventy-three perches to a post, thence by the Galbreth & Co. land, north eighteen and one-half degrees east one hundred and thirty-five and five-tenths perches to a white pine; thence by other lands of said H. Cramond, south 74 degrees east one hundred and twenty-seven perches to a post by the road; thence along same south sixty-five and one-half degrees west seventy-three perches; thence along same south thirty-nine degrees west thirty perches; thence along same south fifteen degrees west forty perches; thence south eleven degrees west fifteen and five-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and fifty-one acres of land, more or less, to secure the payment of a certain bond or writing obligatory, dated the day and year aforesaid in the penalty of five hundred and sixty-two and eighty one hundredths dollars, conditioned for the payment in three installments as follows, of the just sum of two hundred and eighty-one and forty one hundredths dollars, viz: One-third on the first day of May, 1846, one-third on the first day of May, 1847, one-third on the first day of May, 1848, with legal interest on the same from the said 20th day of November, A. D. 1845, which said mortgage is recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, &c., at Bloomsburg, in and for said county of Columbia, in Mortgage Book 3, page 172, &c.

The petition further represents, That the said Nicholas Cole died intestate on or about the 20th day of June, A. D. 1879, and that all the money due on said mortgage, principal and interest, was paid by said Nicholas Cole, during his lifetime, to the said mortgagee above named, and who is still the legal holder thereof, and who has neglected to satisfy the same, and continued in such neglect for more than six months last past.

And that since the death of the said Nicholas Cole, his heirs, by deed duly executed, and dated the 30th day of March, 1886, and recorded in the said above-mentioned office, in Deed Book Vol. 40, page 534, conveyed the said above-described piece of land to Peter W. Cole, who, by deed dated April 3, 1886, with his wife, Martha E. Cole, conveyed the said premises to your petitioner, (see Deed Book, Vol.) who is now the legal owner of said premises, and by reason of the said mortgage on said premises remaining unsatisfied, there is a cloud cast on said title of your petitioner, and praying that notice of these facts may be given to the said Henry Cramond, his heirs or legal representatives, requiring him or them to appear at the next term of said Court and answer this petition, and in case proof shall be made that the amount of said mortgage, and the interest thereon, has been paid as aforesaid, that the Court will order satisfaction to be entered on the record of the same by the Recorder of said county, on payment of the costs due relative to the entry of said mortgage, or any proceedings thereon, and that such other orders may be made in the premises as by the act of Assembly in that behalf, passed and approved the 11th day of June, A. D. 1879.

You are therefore required to be and appear at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Monday, the 26th day of September next, and answer the petition aforesaid, and show cause, if any you have, why the said mortgage shall not be marked satisfied, according to the prayer of said petitioner.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

IKELER & HERRING, Atty's for Petioners.

Sheriff's office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug. 26, 1887.

RULE ON HEIRS.

ESTATE OF DANIEL RARIG, DECEASED.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Frank Rarig, John Rarig, Daniel Rarig, Washington Rarig, Rarig, intermarried with Joshua Rhoads, Susanna, intermarried with Urias Fetterman, all residing in Columbia county, Pa.; Mary, intermarried with Adam Breish, residing at Ringtown, Schuylkill county, Pa.; Elizabeth, intermarried with John Singerly, Zion's Grove, Schuylkill county, Pa.; Peter Swank, Locust township, guardian ad litem of Ida, Emma, Mary E., Clara and Morris Rhoads minors, lineal descendants of Daniel Rarig, deceased, and to all other persons interested, greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Daniel Rarig, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest, duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the sheriff, or show cause Why it shall not be sold. And hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the 25th day of May, A. D., 1887. WM. H. SNYDER,

Seal. Clerk O. C. C.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Wall St., N. Y.

GOOD BUSINESS LOCATION!

The undersigned, offers for sale, on easy terms, the

Planing Mill, Dry Dock, Lumber Sheds, Etc.,

(with excellent wharfage facilities, located on the banks of the Pennsylvania Canal, within one-quarter of a mile of the D. L. & W. Depot at Beach Haven, Luzerne county, Pa. A good ferry also connects this place with the country on the opposite side of the Susquehanna river. The machinery consists of a

LARGE PLANER,

moulding and matching machine, turning lathe, vertical, bracket and circular saws, all in good working order. It has a

10-Horse Power Water Wheel,

under a 26-foot head. The mill is 36 x 45 feet with two large lumber sheds, one 19 x 94 feet and one 30 x 64. This is a good opening for an energetic business man.

For further particulars apply to

SARAH BRADER,
Executrix of the Est. of Dan'l Brader, Decd.
aug12-6ow4t. BEACH HAVEN, PA.

ALBUMS, PHOTOGRAPH, AUTOGRAPH AND Scrap, a large and complete line at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Evans' Block.

ALL THE FINEST EXTRACTS—COLOGNE Sachets, Pomades, Hair Dyes and Bay Rum at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Evans' Block, opposite Episcopal Church.

ALL PROPRIETARY AND PATENT MEDICINES at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, opposite Episcopal Church.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND WALL PAPER, A fine stock at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CASTILLE, TOILET AND MEDICATED SOAPS, a full line at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Upper Main street.

COMBS OF ALL KINDS, WELL SELECTED, AND at very low prices at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, third door above Iron street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CONDENSED MILK, COXE'S, NELSON'S AND Cooper's Gelatine, Tapioca, Sago, Arrow Root and all the prepared foods for children and invalids at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, first door above Hess' Boot and Shoe Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CANARY, HEMP, RAPE, MILLET, MAW AND Mixed Seed for the birds, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, first door below Creasy's Grocery Store.

FINE WRITING PAPERS, BY BOX, LOOSE OR in Tablet form, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

NURSING BOTTLES, NIPPLES, RUBBER RATTLES, Teething Rings and all requisites of the Nursery that will contribute to the baby's happiness, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, two doors above Evans & Eyer's Clothing Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY receipts carefully prepared at all hours at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

TOILET AND INFANT POWDERS, ROUGE, Cosmetic and gold and silver Diamond Dust, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, No 46 Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

WALL PAPER—MANY KINDS AND MANY prices—at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa. junes,1y,37.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. C. G. Murphy and C. H. McHenry, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 14th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the fourth Monday, being the 26th day of Sept. next to continue for two weeks,

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and therein their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 26th day of Sept. with their records inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg the 26th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the one hundred and eleventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Sheriff's Office, SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.)

Chase Brothers Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

[aug25sep&nov.

293 VICTOR

Combined MANURE SPREADERS & FARM WAGONS sold the first year.

The cheapest Spreader out and the only kind that can be attached to old Wagons. Also manufacturers of Victor Clover Hullers, Imperial Straw Stackers Corn Shellers.

Monarch Fanning Mills, Feed Cutters, etc. All are warranted. Prices quoted free. NEWARK MACHINE CO. Columbus, O. Eastern Branch House, HAGERSTOWN, MD.

r brosaug26-4t.*

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

This Magazine portrays American thought and life from ocean to ocean, is filled with pure high-class literature, and can be safely welcomed in any family circle.

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GET UP CLUBS

CANOPY TOPS.

Ready Trimmed. Easily Attached. New Styles for all Rikes and Styles of Wagons. Large discounts to builders and Dealers. Send for Illustrated Price List.

O. G. BEERS & CO. Newburg, Conn.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

ESTATE OF JOHN JACOBY, DECEASED.

To Joseph Hendershott, husband of Malvina Hendershott, deceased, of Bloomsburg, Pa.; Norman Hendershott, Annie Sloan, wife of H. W. Sloan, of Bloomsburg, Pa.; Lavilla Jamison, wife of Alfred Jamison, Albert F. Hendershott, of Washington, D. C., children of said Malvina Hendershott, deceased; Maria Sutherland, wife of — Sutherland, Akron, Ind.; O. A. Jacoby, of Bloomsburg, Pa.; Frank M. Crawford, Philadelphia, Pa., Iran B. Crawford, Macon, Ga., Bradford Crawford, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Noah Schuil Crawford, Dayton, Ohio, John Crawford, Macon, Georgia, and Lulu Crawford, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., children of Araminta Crawford, deceased; Enos Jacoby, Bloomsburg, Pa., and Martha Cross, wife of Abram Cross, ofRuntool, Illinois.

Take notice, that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., an inquest will be held, on the premises, on real estate of said decedent, situate on Main street, of the town of Bloomsburg, being sixty six feet four inches front and two hundred and fourteen feet deep, on Thursday, September 15, 1887, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 p.m., for the purpose of making partition of the said real estate to and among the children and legal representatives of said decedent, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you can attend, if you think proper.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

12aug4t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, the undersigned administrator of ELIAS BAYLOR, late of Limestone township, Montour county, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, August 30, 1887,

at 10:30 o'clock a. m., the undivided one-half interest of said decedent in a tract of land, in Montour township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone in a public road, thence along said public road and land of G. Veikner south eighty-five degrees east forty-six and three-tenths degrees to a stone, thence south sixty-eight degrees east, thirty-two and six-tenths degrees to a stone, thence along land of Frederick Stenger south two degrees, seventeen minutes east, thirty-three and seventy-five one hundredths perches to a stone, thence along land of John H. Eitert, north eighty-two and one-half degrees west, forty-four perches to a chestnut, north eighty-one and one-fourth degrees west, thirty-three and four-tenths perches to a stone, thence along land of Jacob Hartman and Henry Christian, north three degrees and twelve minutes east thirty-eight and six-tenths perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing

18 ACRES

and 127 perches. There is a good vein of hard ore on the land. The purchaser can divide the land with Peter Baylor any time after the sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, one-half the balance on the delivery of the deed, and the balance in one-year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. [aug5 PETER CLEMENS, Adm'r.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Proposals will be received, up to September 3d, 1887, for the building of a bridge across Fishingcreek, to have a clear width of 14 feet, and a clear span of 100 feet, or made up of two spans of 50 feet each. The bid must include the building of all masonry abutments and piers and necessary approaches and be subject to the acceptance of the Road Supervisor of Sugarloaf Twp., and should have at least 9 feet clear of low water mark. The bridge to be located at or near Bacon Hess', about one-half mile below Cole's Creek P. O. Contractors will furnish their own plans. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Bids should be marked, "Proposals for Wagon Bridge," and addressed to Engineer's office, Bloomsburg & Sullivan R. R., Box 341, Bloomsburg, Pa. Necessary information can be obtained at Engineer's office, B. & S. R. R., Benton, Pa. aug26

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of the undersigned, in Greenwood township, a red heifer about a year old. The owner can have the same by proving property, paying my costs for keeping same, and for this advertisement. If not taken up within 60 days, the estray will be disposed of according to law.

R. J. FORCE,
aug26 Rohrsburg, Pa.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met*, That the following is proposed as an amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters which reads as follows:

"If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this state for one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and the return and canvas of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United states or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State nor of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

A true copy of the joint resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX, as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1887.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:14 a. m.	11:27 a. m.
3:10 p. m.	6:30 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:19 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
8:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloomsberry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:54 a. m.
3:46 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
6.36 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

SALES.

Aug. 30. Peter Clemens, administrator of Elias Baylor, deceased, will sell an undivided one-half interest in real estate in Montour township, at half-past 10 o'clock a. m.

A Fine Residence For Sale.

The executors of Mary N. Harman, deceased, offer at private sale a handsome residence on Market street above Main, Bloomsburg. The house is of brick, large pleasant rooms, steam heat, gas, water, sewerage, and all modern improvements. There is a large frame barn, ice house and outbuildings. One of the most desirable locations in the town. Terms easy.

They also offer for sale thirty-seven acres of land on Normal hill, adjoining P. Dillon's and the Hoyt estate. Can be divided into desirable building lots. For terms and particulars apply to I. W. McKelvy, one of the executors, or Geo. E. Elwell, attorney, Bloomsburg, Pa. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The Music Hall, formerly Eureka Rink, is offered for sale or rent on reasonable terms by the new manager. Parties wishing to hold festivals will do well to see the manager.

J. D. SHAFFER, Manager.

Farmer Wanted.

A farmer of experience and character may obtain a five-years' lease of a small farm (111 acres) upon advantageous terms on the Girard Estate Lands in the Catawissa Valley between Brandonville and Girard Manor. The farm is provided with a new, handsome and convenient house, new barn and outbuildings, and is well supplied with good water.

A man is wanted who can furnish his own stock and equipment, and may become a permanent tenant. Also, a farmer wanted to occupy house on farm at wages. References requested.

Address, HEBER S. THOMPSON,
Engineer Girard Estate,
12aug8t. Pottsville, Pa.

WANTED.—Two apprentices to learn pantsmaking. Apply at Lowenberg's.

Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug. 20, 1887.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This is to certify that the loss which I sustained by fire on August 17, 1887, has this day, August 20, 1887, been satisfactorily adjusted by C. F. Knapp, adjuster, for the sum of two hundred dollars.

ELLIS RINGROSE.

To close out certain lines of wedding invitations a number of bargains are offered at this office. Those wanting small lots, from 10 to 25, will save money by ordering at the COLUMBIAN office. tf

During July and August the COLUMBIAN office will close every day at six o'clock. tf

Personal.

Rev. F. B. Riddle went to Ocean Grove last Saturday.

Harry B. Hess of Philadelphia is visiting his friends here.

The Misses Curry, of Philadelphia, are visiting at the Central.

Miss Green, of Philadelphia, is visiting at Engineer U. S. Lutz's.

Miss Florence Pulsifer, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Miss Annie Ent.

Prof. Wilbur returned the forepart of this week from his vacation trip.

Miss Hattie Sloan has been visiting friends at Danville the past week.

Miss Emma Graul is visiting her sister, Mrs. M. L. Hoover, at Hughesville.

George Rosenstock arrived home Tuesday evening from his trip to Germany.

Mr. Moses Hower, of Catawissa, gave us a pleasant call Thursday of last week.

Abram Hartman, of Benton, has a very sore knee resulting from the kick of a horse.

Miss Bessie Monroe will give a large party this (Friday) evening at her home at Rupert.

Postmaster Campbell, of Shickshinny, brother of C. H. Campbell, was in town this week.

C. B. Lutz, bookkeeper for Jonas Long & Co. at Wilkesbarre, spent last Sunday in town with his parents.

Miss Mame McHenry, of Stillwater, and Miss Heitsheu, of Delaware, are the guests of Miss Katie Gardner.

Frank Wilson and sister, Mrs. White, have been visiting relatives at Picture Rocks, near Hughesville, Lycoming county.

Dog days ended last Monday.

Squirrels are said to be scarce.

The days are shortening rapidly.

The picnic season is about closed.

Fall house-cleaning time will soon be at hand.

The watermelon lingers in the lap of the oyster.

Squirrel hunting will commence September 1st.

Passenger traffic is still very brisk on the railroads.

Northern Pennsylvania boasts of a big apple crop.

Towanda will open its new Opera House on September 21st.

Frosts have already occurred in different parts of the State.

Soon the varied tinges of Autumn will beautify the foliage.

A large party of gypsies passed through town Wednesday morning.

The annual harvest service was held in the Reformed church on Sunday last.

Many mountain loiterers will remain away during the month of September.

Hughesville expects to have a camp of Patriotic Sons of America organized there.

The Berks county fair will be held at Reading on September 20 to 23. This is their thirty-third year.

John W. Hoffman and O. B. Mellick have a contract for grading two miles on the B. & S. above Benton.

Two omnibus loads of young folks from Danville drove up here on Wednesday and spent the day in Oak Grove.

About one thousand men are employed at the works of the Jackson & Woodin Car Manufacturing Co. at Berwick.

A large party of campers, composed of several families from town have been in camp along Fishingcreek the past week.

The schools will open in a few weeks, and stationers are beginning to get in their fall stock of school supplies.

The managers are talking of having new seats put in the Opera House. This will be a fine improvement and one much needed.

Persons throughout the county should begin to look over their products with a view of selecting exhibits for the coming fairs.

The Bloomsburg School Furnishing Company made their first shipment of school desks on Monday. The desks were sent to Easton.

The condition of the peach and apple crops has steadily declined, and the yield this year will be much smaller than the average.

Kahler's flouring mill near Mifflin was destroyed by fire early Friday morning. The fire was observed by some of our townsmen.

The Chautauquans will hold their picnic for which arrangements were made at the recent meeting at Mountain Grove, on Friday at Oak Grove.

A gentleman was in town on Tuesday looking up a site for a corset factory to be established here. We hope Bloomsburg will get this new industry.

The laws of 1887 that are of general interest will be published in the COLUMBIAN. Several were printed last week, and others will be found in this issue.

Rains have been very frequent here lately. There was scarcely a day in the past week that we did not have a rain storm, whether slight or otherwise.

There were no services in the Methodist church last Sunday evening, on account of the absence of the pastor. Rev. A. Brittain preached in the morning.

Wednesday night of last week was the first that rain fell in Mifflin township for many weeks. All the previous storms seem to have passed around them.

Mr. A. Solleder has a fine talking parrot. Mr. Solleder deals in these birds as well as canaries. He recently sold a parrot that talked when only seven months old.

Along the D. L. & W. road, above Kingston, there are many trees completely covered with Autumn leaves. They were probably turned during the recent cold weather.

A lawn tennis tournament will be held at the Bonita grounds on Tuesday and Wednesday, 30th and 31st inst., in which nearly all the members of the club will participate.

Quite a number of people in Berwick are afflicted with a mild form of dysentery. They seem to be suddenly attacked while but a few hours previous being in apparently good health.

The corner-stone of the new Bethel church, one-half mile west of White Hall, will be laid on Saturday, September 3, at 10 o'clock a. m. There will be good speaking and music.

Indications point to an immense yield of oysters the coming season, oystermen along Maryland and Virginia fisheries saying the beds were never in a more promising condition than they are now.

The barn at J. W. Perry's hotel, the Elk Run House, at the North Mountain, was destroyed by fire last Saturday night. It was supposed that the fire was set by an incendiary. The insurance was light.

A circular sent out by the Treasury Department states that trade dollars will be redeemable in Washington not later than September 3. This will positively be the last chance for their redemption at par.

Upon invitation of Mr. E. E. Parker, Sec., E. R. Ikeler, Esq., of this place, has kindly consented to be one of the speakers at the Sunday school picnic at Pine Grove, Greenwood township, on Saturday, September 3.

J. F. Rink & Son have bought a 20 acre timber tract of P. A. Evans in Montour township, and another of 35 acres of Hugh McBride. A new 35 horse power engine and boiler will be put to work sawing soon on these tracts.

Dr. J. R. Evans has shown us an illustrated pamphlet containing a sketch of Salina, Kansas, from which we gather that Salina is already a prosperous city and rapidly growing. The Dr. has made some investments in lands there.

Minnie Alta, daughter of Joseph and Jennie Cole, near Benton, died Saturday last Aug. 20, aged one month and 14 days. Funeral services were held in the Union Church, Sabbath, August 22d, attended by many sympathizing friends.

To prevent the pie-juice from running out in the oven, make a little opening in the upper crust and insert a little roll of brown paper perpendicularly. The steam will escape as from a chimney, and all the juice will be retained in the pie.

George W. Rianhard, editor of the Williamsport *Sunday Grit*, who has been confined in the Bellefonte county jail for about four months, was pardoned on Wednesday of last week. He was released and returned to his home on Thursday.

A game of ball was played at Athletic Park on Wednesday afternoon of last week, which created much amusement. The contesting nines were the Bakers and Butchers of this place, and the game resulted in a victory for the Bakers, with a splendid score of 31 to 29.

The Presbyterian Sunday school held a picnic on Tuesday at Stillwater, going and returning on the B. & S. road. They started about nine o'clock in the morning, and returned in the evening, after spending a very pleasant day in the woods. Two excursion cars conveyed them.

Philadelphia & Reading passenger conductors are happy men. They have received the final installment of their back pay—75 cents a day—which had been kept back from their wages and invested in stock, during the past several years. Some of them received as high as $2000.

Two of Oscar Alexander's children were injured last Monday, while playing on Centre St., by being run over by a bakery wagon. The wheels passed over the back of one of them, and over the hand of the other. No bones were broken, however, and they were out again on Tuesday.

A festival will be held in the M. E. church yard, Buckhorn, on Saturday afternoon and evening, August 27, 1887. Festival will begin about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and continue through the evening. Proceeds for repairing the church. A liberal patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

We have received from John C. Yocum Esq., of Kansas City, formerly of Catawissa, a little pamphlet setting forth the advantages of Kansas City, and the rapid increase in value of real estate. Mr. Yocum is a member of the firm of J. S. Killinger & Co. and attorney for the Keystone Investment Co.

New government envelopes, it is said, are to be issued about September 10. The 1 cent envelopes will be blue in color, the 2 cent green, the 4 cent carmine, the 5 cent Milori blue, the 10 cent chocolate, the 30 cent Bismarck brown, and the 90 cent purple. The 10, 30 and 90 cent stamps will not be changed.

A new swindling scheme in this State is the spectacle racket. Two men take in the country towns, one styling himself a partner of some well-known city oculist. They tell the people that they need glasses and examine the eyes and "prescribe" a pair of spectacles for $2. The glasses are worth less than 25 cents.

The planet Venus now shines with great brilliancy in the north-western sky. It attained its greatest brilliancy on the 15th instant, and on the 21st of September it will pass beneath the earth and sun and will then appear as a morning star, rising before the sun, and will be seen no more in the west for quite a long time.

Those who have been at Atlantic City this Summer were much pleased with the spectacle, "The Last Days of Pompeii," which is given there every Thursday and Saturday. It is given in a large field, with seats capable of seating 20,000 people. A description of the performance was given in our columns a few weeks ago.

Mr. Enos Jacoby returned from his western trip Friday last. He reports having had a fine time, but that the section of country he visited, Michigan and Southern Illinois, had experienced the worst drought ever known. Mr. Jacoby speaks well of the West, but thinks Bloomsburg is yet the most pleasant place in which to live.

Mrs. M. A. Smith is ready to begin her fall term in music. Pupils can begin at any time, and can take one or two lessons a week, either at their homes, or at the teacher's residence, as it suits their convenience. The prices are the same as charged by other teachers. For particulars call at residence, Mrs. Ent's house, next door to Dr. Willitts' office. tf

Ent Post 250 G. A. R. are making arrangements to go to Shenandoah on Thursday, Sept. 8, that being Grand Army day of this district. All soldiers not members of the post are invited to join with them. Citizens are respectfully invited to go along. The railroad fare will be the same to all, only the rate for one way being charged. The route and time table will be given in time.

The party of boys that went out camping week before last returned last Friday afternoon, in a pouring rain. Their tents were pitched near Trench's dam, and they report a good time, the only drawback to their enjoyment being the showers of rain which passed over the camp. Camping-out parties from here this summer have been unfortunate in this respect.

Mr. Isaac D. Patton of Greenwood, who died recently, and a notice of whose death was given last week, was buried Sabbath, August 14. Services were held in the Evangelical church of Greenwood. There was a large attendance of Friends and citizens in general. Mr. Patton was 57 years old, and leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss. He was a life long citizen of Greenwood.

Paper doors are coming into use, and as compared with those of wood, possess the advantage of neither shrinking, swelling, cracking or warping. It is framed of two thick paper boards, stamped and moulded into panels, and glazed together with glue and potash, and then rolled through heavy rollings, after being covered with a waterproof coating and with one that is fireproof, it is painted, varnished and hung in the usual way.

An epidemic of bloody dysentary has broken out in Candor, Tioga county, that is creating great excitement amongst the citizens. The village has about 1000 inhabitants, and over 100 are sick. Many deaths have occurred. All who can are leaving the village. A similar, though less fatal epidemic prevailed last year. It is also reported that in Scranton a somewhat similar epidemic has commenced, although but very few deaths have occurred.

A new mileage ticket has just been issued by the Erie that seems to please the conductors if not the passengers. It is at least much more convenient than the old mileage books. As soon as the number of miles the passenger desires to ride is detached the conductor is required to put the date and number of train on the back and punch the same as a ticket. Half the number of miles traveled is to be detached for children under 12 years and over 5.

Prof. I. W. Niles and Will S. Rishton returned last Tuesday evening from a trip through a portion of New York state. They started on Tuesday, 16th inst, going by rail to Binghamton, N. Y., and from there rode through the country on their bicycles. They intended when they left to be gone some time longer, but heavy rains made the roads very bad and almost impossible to ride over. They rode from Binghampton to Bainbridge, and from there returned home.

Rev. J. S. Wagner, pastor of the Reformed church, accompanied by Mr. Harry Fornwald, went to Hazleton Tuesday to attend a special session of the Wyoming Classis. This classis is a new one formed out of the East Susquehanna Classis, and was set apart at the meeting in June last at Shamokin. This is the first session of the new classis, and is only to consider some special subjects. The first annual session will be held in Bloomsburg, commencing Thursday, May 31, 1888.

The Pennsylvania State Fair will open upon the grounds of the Society in Philadelphia, on Monday, September 5th, and will continue for two weeks closing on Saturday, September 17th. The Pennsylvania and Philadelphia & Reading railroads both have stations at the gates of the grounds, making it convenient for people reaching the grounds, both from the country and the city itself. Over $30,000 are offered in premiums. Excursion tickets will be issued over all roads leading to the city.

The State Normal School, at Bloomsburg, will begin its nineteenth year on Tuesday, September 6, 1887.

Candidates for the Senior Class will present themselves before the Faculty on Monday, Aug. 22, and the State examination will begin on the 23d. The class already promises to be the largest ever enrolled here. Many prepared here have taken high standing in college. The school gives thorough training in the common branches.

Send for catalogue. 4ta19

Mr. B. F. Driesbach, of Berwick, is having an unprecedented sale of the Wheeler & Wilson New No. 8 Sewing Machine. This machine is taking the lead of all others. It is a rotary machine, and has reached a speed of 3600 stitches per minute. Nearly all factories are using this machine, as they are run at a speed of 2000 stitches per minute. This also has been reached by foot power. It is far superior to the shuttle machines, in many respects, especially in the speed, as it is impossible for a shuttle machine to attain such a speed.

John Heacock of Benton has a good line of merchandise, and notions of all kinds at his store, and he sells them at right prices. He makes a specialty of tobacco and cigars.

In *Harper's Magazine* for September the second and concluding part of Howard Pyle's narrative of the freebooting adventurers who ruled the Spanish Main in the last century is devoted to the marooners, of whom Captain Avary, Captain Kidd, Captain "Blackbeard," and Captain Low were conspicuous examples. The authentic history of these pirates, whose very names made merchantmen tremble in their shoes, is sketched with graphic interest, and Mr. Pyle illustrates the romantic scenes of that evil epoch with four drawings.

A barn belonging to D. W. Kelchner was destroyed by fire early Thursday morning of last week. The barn was on what was formerly known as the Ellis Ringrose property. Mr. Kelchner bought the farm this spring, but Ringrose reserved the grain in the ground with privilege of storing it in the barn. Ringrose's grain was in the barn at the time of the fire and was totally destroyed. We are informed that there was an insurance of $600, on the barn and $400 on the grain. This is the second barn Mr. Kelchner has lost within a short time.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Aug. 23, 1887:

Miss Anna J. Broadt, Mrs. S. Boston, James Cramer, Miss Mary B Girton, Miss Mary Hoover, M. M. Ruckle, Geo. Rayler, William Richie, Alonzo Young, Franklin Zigler.

CARDS.

Thomas Downy, S. J. Eickman, Mary Heitsheu, Wm. Richey.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

The Grangers Interstate Picnic Exhibition at Williams Grove will open Monday next, Aug. 29 and continues one week. Half-fare tickets will be sold over the Pennsylvania railroad good until September 5th. These exhibitions are made more interesting every year, and are attended by manufacturers, stock raisers and growers in all parts of the United States. Good boarding can be obtained on the grounds at a cost not exceeding over one dollar per day. Prominent lecturers from various states will be present to contribute toward making the exhibition a grand success.

Freight car robberies have become so numerously lately on the Reading road that the company are making desperate efforts to apprehend the band, who have been operating between Philadelphia and the coal regions. When a lengthy freight train arrived at Reading Saturday morning two cars were discovered with seals broken. One of the cars was loaded with liquor and general merchandise. In this car goods to the amount of $500 were taken. From one case of champagne eleven bottles were missing, and another case was carried off bodily. It is believed the robberies within the past few weeks foot up $8,000.

Last week was one of the gayest that social life in Bloomsburg has known for a long time. There were parties and social gatherings every evening in the week. On Monday evening a party was given at the Sanitarium, which was attended by a number of the young folks from town, and a very pleasant evening was spent. Wednesday evening there were three parties: two card parties were given, one at Mr. U. S. Lutz's home on Third street, and the other by Miss Lillian Drinker, at her home at Irondale; an entertainment was given at the Sanitarium the same evening. A small number of young folks spent a pleasant evening at Miss Annie Ent's on Thursday. On Friday evening a large party was given by Misses Ella and Anna Fox, and Saturday evening another party was given at Mr. Lutz's. In fact, the whole week was one continual round of pleasure.

Among the laws of 1887 is one to prevent and punish the making and dissemination of obscene literature and other immoral and indecent matter, which we print in full elsewhere. The attention of those who are in the habit of defacing walls by writing obscene lines and pictures thereon, is called to the third section of the act, where they will find that a penalty of a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding one year is imposed on those who indulge in that sort of amusement. Fences, walls, floor, ceiling, closet, room, passage, hall, or any part of any hotel, court house, school, depot, or other public places or buildings are included in the law, and any one who makes or causes to be made therein or thereon, any obscene drawing or picture, or print, liable to be seen by others passing or coming near the same are liable to suffer the penalty of the law. It is not likely that this law will be strictly observed until an example has been made of one or two offenders.

The county commissioners are making numerous needed repairs at the court house. The offices of the Prothonotary, Sheriff and Register and Recorder have new wood ceilings, durable and neat, which were put up by W. B. Taylor and Robert Roan. The jury room up stairs has been painted by D. R. Coffman. The work to be done on the court room will be the most extensive and expensive. The Judge's seat will be lowered and the entire room handsomely finished in wood, and a new desk built for the court officers in front of the bench. The ceiling will be taken off, and new and heavier joists laid. The ceiling and walls will be replastered and decorated with paint. Eli Jones was the lowest bidder for the woodwork, his figure being $1079. W. F. Bodine's bid for the painting was $700, and J. M. Hower's for the plastering $115. If these bidders comply with the conditions imposed by the commissioners the contracts will be awarded them. As the work cannot be completed by September court it is likely that court will be held in the Opera House.

A new method of swindling is being introduced, which is said to be working very successfully. The victim is usually a countryman, who receives a circular letter informing him that a distant relative in Philadelphia has just died, and that the deceased had left him $3,000. He is cautioned to say very little upon the subject, and is to go to the city as soon as possible, with about $250 to pay the legal expenses. If he does not smell the rat he follows the instructions and meets the "agent" at a hotel. He is conducted to an office, and $3,000 in crisp new bills are counted out to him and done up in a package. He pays the "legal expenses" and he is then given a package, the exact counterpart of that containing the bills, which he is advised to send home by express. When he arrives at home and secures the package he hurries to his room and tears off the paper, only to find a brick, some waste paper and sawdust. Several complaints have been made to the police authorities by persons who have been swindled by their method, but thus far no arrests have been made.

Notice is hereby given through the kindness of the press to the many citizens who favored us with their presence and attention at our campmeeting in Rupert Grove, that they have our grateful acknowledgements for their sympathy for a weak congregation who are struggling to gain a common identity among God's people and to drink at the fountain of living water and also to those who are attending our meeting with so much interest which is now being held in Foust's Grove, on the Bloomsburg road, near Danville.

D. J. JOHNSON,
Pastor A. M. E. Church,
Bloomsburg Circuit.

The Bloomsburg base-ball nine played the Sugar Notch nine at Athletic Park last Saturday afternoon, and the game was called at the end of the ninth inning with the score standing 9 to 9. Another inning might have been played, but the Sugar Notch nine had not time to play it, as they had to make the train on the N & W. B. road which goes up at 6.36 p. m. A very fair game was played, the Sugar Notch club being very good players, and having a good battery, with an exceptionally swift pitcher. Shaffer labored under great disadvantage, having injured his hands a few days before. He had several passed balls, a thing hitherto almost unknown to him. Heist pitched a good game. The boys were a little tardy in getting on to the Sugar Notch pitcher but when they did they pounded him pretty hard. A splendid running catch was made by the Sugar Notch left fielder of a long foul fly knocked by Ent. In the seventh inning Shaffer injured his hand again and Hagenbuch caught the remainder of the game, Shaffer taking his position at third base. Several good double plays were made, and some good batting was done by both nines. Schuyles M'Killip umpired the game. A large number of spectators were present.

As the time approaches for the opening of the public schools, the dead-lock in the school board over the appointment of a principal is getting to be a serious matter. As the case stands three members of the board are determined to retain Mr. Beckley at a salary of a thousand dollars a year, because they think his services are worth it, and the other three are determined to pay him no more than eight hundred dollars, because they claim that other equally as competent teachers are willing to serve for that salary. Whichever side is right, the fact remains that the public schools have no principal and the chief reason for it is that the school board consists of six members. If it were an odd number, the dead-lock could not have occurred. A change in the law should be made at the next session of the legislature, fixing the number at five or seven.

In the School Laws and Decisions of 1885, page 36, appears the following: "Neglect to provide a sufficient number of schools, it is believed, is punishable by removal from office of the board so neglecting its duty, and the appointment of others in their stead." Whether the failure to appoint a principal would come under this rule or not, would be a question for the court to decide, should the matter get so far as that. Whether the court has any jurisdiction in such a case is also uncertain. But at all events let something be done so that the schools may open at the usual time and the taxpayers have what they pay for and what they have a right to demand, competent and efficient teachers for their children.

East Benton.

The other day, while the blasting of stumps was going on, on the line of the B. & S., above Benton, "Spinnogle's" hired hand, who was plowing near by, looked up and pleadingly observed, "Just to listen how it thunders! Can I make another round?" Not a cloud being visible "we left."

The general opinion prevails that a heavier crop of corn was never raised in this community. Buckwheat promises equally as well. But "it beats the bugs" where the potato tops have gone to.

The picnic at Hamlin was a grand success last Saturday afternoon. Revs. Boone and Mather were present and made some very appropriate remarks to the children of the Sunday school, after which all partook of a bountiful repast and all the ice cream they wanted. All had a jolly good time.

Last Sunday morning infant and adult baptism was administered to a number of persons at Hamlin and eight probationers admitted to full membership, after which the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered.

Last week one day while Judge Knickbaum attempted to dismount from a horse, his foot caught in the harness which caused him to fall, seriously laming his arm. Happily, no bones were broken.

Oats, so far as heard from, yields about 10 bushels per 100 sheaves.

The taxpayers of Columbia county may reasonably expect a reduction of the tax rate, from a half mill to a mill on the dollar valuation under the administration of the incoming new Board of Commissioners. Should this not be done the reform movement wold foot up no retrenchment in the disbursement of the public funds. It is quite possible that the new Board may be placed in a critical position. It might be well for them all to ponder the question. Our taxes are high and we ask for a reduction.

Opening of St. Charles Hotel.

The St. Charles Hotel at Berwick is fast nearing completion. G. W. Klase, the genial landlord expects to move all his furniture into the hotel Wednesday of next week, and will formally open the hotel on Thursday evening with a frog supper. Mr. Klase has made several trips for frogs and will have an abundance for the occasion. Everything about the premises is being scoured and refreshed. W. T. Snyder is ornamenting the rooms with his fine styles of paper, while the painters are using the brush both inside and out. The building is much more convenient and attractive than it was before its partial destruction by fire in April.

The Difference.

A striking difference in the two styles is set forth in the following stanzas: The first is taken from Dr. Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac." The last was doubtless written by an observing journalist:

Old style.
Farmer at the plough,
Wife milking cow,
Daughters spinning yarn,
Sons thrashing in the barn.
All happy to a charm.

New style.
The farmer gone to see a show,
His daughter at the piano,
Madam gayly dressed in satin,
All the boys are learning Latin.
With a mortgage on the farm.

Delicate children, nursing mothers, overworked men and for all diseases where the tissues are wasting away from the inability to digest food, or from overwork; should take Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. "I used the Emulsion on a lady who was delicate. I put her in such good health and flesh, that I must say it is the best Emulsion."—L. P. WADDELL, M. D., Hugh's Mills, S. C.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1887.

Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton's reply to the strictures of Mr. George Wm. Curtis, on the level brace system is all that the true friends of reform have a right to expect, showing, as it does, that President Cleveland and the Democratic party have redeemed their pledges in that regard, at least to the full letter of the civil service act. It is frankly admitted that more Democrats than Republicans are appointed because Republican politicians have fostered the false idea that members of that party had no chance, thus deterring many from attempting an examination, while, on the other hand, Democrats had nothing to discourage their aspirations. Mr. Edgerton asserts most positively that the political opinion of the candidates for places are not known in any case, and that all the names of those who pass an examination are rated in the order of merit on the list of eligibles. The Democrats who have criticised the Administration for failing to "turn the rascals out" fast enough, should certainly find some comfort in studying the returns of decapitations as made by the Postoffice Department for the past three years, which, as Horace Greeley would say, will "be mighty interesting reading." During the last fiscal year 3,048 offices were established; discontinued, 1,500; appointments on resignations and commissions expired, 5,863; appointments on removals and suspensions, 2,584; appointments on change of names and sites, 482; appointments on deaths of postmasters, 589; total number of appointments of postmasters of all grades during the year, 18,079; for the years 1885 and 1886, 22,747 and 9,547, respectively, making a total of 40,373 for the three years of Democratic Administration, which, I think, is a pretty fair showing from a purely partisan standpoint, your correspondent believes "the boys in the trenches" should fill the offices.

The great and good work of reclaiming public lands from the grasping and greedy railroad corporations, who have forfeited their chartered rights, still goes on, keeping step to the music of reform and the rights of the people. The most important decision of this kind given in years was rendered by the Secretary of the Interior a few days since, revoking the order of his Republican predecessor, which withdrew from settlement, under the Pre-emption and Homestead laws, the lands conditionally granted by Congress to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, amounting to twenty-five or thirty million acres of land, in this case alone; the order applies to several other railroads as well and it is at present impossible to name the vast number of acres added to the public domain. Every honest Western settler will now be moved to toss up his hat and hands and enthusiastically "hooray" for Lamar, who thus courageously performs a great public duty that enshrines his name among the gods of their humble households.

The death of Professor Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, is one of the greatest calamities that could befal the world of science. He devoted a long and useful life to scientific researches and literary labors, and his works on natural history and science, entitle him to rank with Audubon and Agassiz, with both of whom he has associated in their favorite fields of endeavor. Professor Baird was truly a benefactor of his race, for to him the people of the United States are chiefly indebted for the upbuilding of the Fish Commission, the propagation of fish in all their waters, and the consequent cheapening of that excellent article of food.

The people of the District of Columbia are still groaning under their burden of debt and protesting against their form of government given them by the Republicans which is taxation without representation. They are carrying a debt of more than $21,000,000, consuming a million and a quarter annually in interest and sinking fund, and the District of Columbia would have been bankrupt long since, but for the fact that the United States bears half the expenses of Government. One public meeting after another is being held, and if agitation will accomplish anything, relief from existing evils may be had of the next Congress.

At last the first chapter in the case of Naval Surgeon Crawford has ended, and he stands convicted on two informations, of fornication with little Eva White, a school-girl of fourteen; the sentence is a year in the District jail, but, the defendant is under bond pending appeal. There is now talk of a court-martial.

Buckhorn.

We are having some very wet rains.

The picnic on Saturday was well attended. Owing to the inclemency of the weather they did not go to Trench's dam as announced but took possession of Masteller's grove nearer home.

Geo. Wilson buried an infant child on Sunday afternoon.

Wm. Betz will bury an infant daughter to-morrow (Tuesday). Interment at Heller's.

Henry Hodge is not yet able to be around. He is slowly improving.

J. E. White and wife are spending a week in the region of Cumbra.

Buckhorn is to have a big festival this Saturday evening. Come one, come all.

The chicken thief has made a second visit to this village.

A number of our farmers expect to see the sights at Williams Grove next week.

J. G. Shoemaker of Madison has a sale of personal property this Saturday afternoon.

Master Milton and Miss Grace Shoemaker are making a ten-day visit at Buckhorn. It has been three years since they left us.

Time Needed for a Navy.

The adage that "a navy cannot be built in a day" is clearly illustrated by the history of the construction of these vessels. Although four years have elapsed since work upon them was begun, only two are at the present writing ready for service at sea. Nor is it strange that this should be true. The experience of foreign governments shows that delays in the building of modern ships are inevitable. The science of ship-construction is a progressive one, and changes in the plans of vessels even after the work of building has commenced are often unavoidable. But with the experience our manufacturers have already gained in the production of steel for ships, and with the aid of the Office of Naval Intelligence, a bureau of the Navy Department, whose duty is to keep informed upon the latest developments in all branches of naval science throughout the world, it may be reasonably expected that in the future such delays and changes will be reduced to a minimum.—From "Our New Navy," in *The American Magazine* for September.

Having in our official capacity as members of the Plymouth Hospital Committee been asked to test and prove the effectiveness of many different articles to be used as disinfectants in sickrooms and as preventives of infectious fevers, report that Darbys Prophylactic Fluid has been thoroughly tested during the recent typhoid epidemic in this place. It proved most efficacious in staying the spread of the fever.

F. H. ARMSTRONG, S. M. DAVENPORT,
J. A. OPP, O. M. LANCE,
THOS. KERR, JAMES LEE, JR.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE!—That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and chocked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

Shipping tags, with or without strings at the COLUMBIAN office.

A Terrible Railroad Accident.

A frightful accident occurred on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Scranton, at noon on Wednesday. A pony express, in which were General Superintendent Stevens, of the Lehigh road, Roadmaster John M. Kahm, S. G. Collins and Lewis M. Hall, of Towanda, while rounding a curve, plunged into a gang of five trackmen and instantly killed Phillip Cornell, foreman of the gang, and a Hungarian laborer. The men had just left the up track to avoid a freight train. The freight train was about a half length past the men when they were struck by the superintendent's engine.

Four men and a woman were arrested at Philadelphia last week on a charge of freight robbery from the Pennsylvania railroad.

Mrs. Malvina Payne and Anna M. Payne, mother and daughter, committed suicide in New York city last Saturday. They left a letter stating that they did it because both were insane, and they wanted to escape the mad-house.

MARRIED.

McHENRY—PARKER.—On Thursday, August 18, 1887, at the Reformed parsonage, in Orangeville, by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. Edwin McHenry, of Mt. Pleasant township, to Miss Ida Parker, of Greenwood township.

DIED.

SHULTZ.—Died near West Creek, Col. Co., Mrs. Hannah Shultz, wife of Hugh Shultz, deceased, aged 59 years, 7 months and 9 days.

HESS.—Died in Centre township, on Wednesday, August 17, 1887, Henry Hess, aged 78 years, 8 months and 4 days.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, August 22, 1887.

What is going on at Wanamaker's? More than you dream if you watch the thermometer. Bargains bring buyers.

Don't forget that the Store will close at 1 P. M. on Saturday.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

LOCAL NOTICES.

25 pieces cotton flannel just opened at I. W. Hartman & Son's. 7c to 20c.

Having just received a cylinder for finishing silks and cloths, I am prepared to clean and dye gents' clothing, ladies' cloaks, sacques, silks, dresses, shawls, &c. Feathers dyed and curled. Packages forwarded by express will receive prompt attention, according to directions. Call or address, J. O. Caswell, dyer, Bloomsburg Woolen Mills. sep24-tf.

2000 yds best dark calico 5c yd in short lengths at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

60 doz blue, grey and brown heavy mixed ½ hose. 3 pair for 25c at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Collectors' receipt books and notices for sale at this office. tf.

It will pay you to go and see I. W. Hartman & Son's new dress goods counter with skylight to show the goods.

M'KILLIP, Photographer & Crayon Artist, Bloomsburg, Pa. Fine Cabinet Portraits, only $3 a dozen. Instantaneous Process used.

The fall dishes are coming in at I. W. Hartman & Son's. Call and see them. White tea sets $2.75 and up.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

IN BRIEF, AND TO THE POINT.—Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember: — No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A perfect washing machine has never been invented, but a perfect washing soap has. Dreydoppel's Borax Soap is as near perfection as it is possible to attain, and the price is very reasonable.

IT WON'T BAKE BREAD.—In other words, Hood's Sarsaparilla will not do impossibilities. Its proprietors tell plainly what it has done, submit proofs from sources of unquestioned reliability, and ask you frankly if you are suffering from any disease or affection caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The experience of others is sufficient assurance that you will not be disappointed in the result.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.

The crown of Queen Victoria consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, set in silver and gold. Its gross weight is 39 oz. 5 dwt. troy. The number of diamonds are 3,352; pearls, 273; rubies, 9; sapphires, 17; emeralds, 11. It is an old saying—Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. It is better to wear the crown of perfect health and peace of mind through the curative effects of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GRAPE WINE FOR COMMUNION AND INVALIDS.—The superb quality and entire purity of Speer's Port Grape Wine, of New Jersey, and the success that physicians have had by its use, has induced them to write about it, and caused hundreds of others to prescribe it in their

WATCH YOUR WORDS.

Keep watch on your words, my children,
For words are wonderful things:
They are sweet, like the bees' fresh honey;
Like bees, they have terrible stings;
They can bless like the warm, glad sunshine,
And brighten the lonely life;
They can cut in the strife of anger
Like an open two-edged knife.

Let them pass through your lips unchallenged,
If their errand be true and kind—
If they come to support the weak,
To comfort and help the blind;
If a bitter, revengeful spirit
Prompt the words, let them be unsaid;
They may flash through the brain like lightning,
Or fall on the heart like lead.

Keep them back if they're cold and cruel,
Under bar and lock, and seal;
The wounds they make, my children,
Are always slow to heal.
May Christ guard your lips, and ever,
From the time of your early youth,
May the words that you daily utter
Be the words of the beautiful truth.

—*Selected.*

Prohibition in Maine.

A TRAVELER FINDS FROM EXPERIENCE THAT IT DOES NOT EXIST.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* tells his experience in Maine in the following letter:

It seems rather stale to talk about prohibition in Maine. That subject gets so thoroughly overhauled during every political campaign and is mentioned so often that at first thought it would seem hard to add anything to the question. Yet, as a matter of fact, Maine's prohibition in its practical, every-day aspects, is not known to the public to any extent. Ultra-temperance writers produce figures to show that there are few if any saloons in Maine, and that it is so hard to get a drink here that drunkenness is practically an unknown offense. On the other hand, the anti-prohibitionists have produced figures showing how many saloons really are in existence, showing the enormous increase in prescriptions for *spiritus frumenti* of late years and the added number of criminals in the jails and penitentiary. Both sides err, while the latter are more nearly correct.

It is not necessary to go to drug stores for a drink, because there are plenty of accessible bar rooms. It is practically as easy to get a drink in Portland as it is in Philadelphia. There are screens to the saloons, but not screens that deceive the observer. Those who know tell me what is true here is true in all the large towns and in nine-tenths of the villages throughout the state, and I don't doubt it. There was a prominent Newarker in company with me when we arrived, and he proposed, after supper, that we test for ourselves the accuracy of the reports we had so often heard. We were at a leading hotel, where it is impossible to evade the law openly, and where a spy could walk in and see all he wanted for detective purposes in two minutes. Yet no precautions were taken. We were directed to the bar-room at once and others were bound thither without any directing. They had been there before. The bar was large and spacious, well lighted and with an exit directly to the leading thoroughfare of the city. The bottles were displayed with all the brilliancy of the average saloon. A line of males were in front of the bar disposing of various beverages. No questions were asked and no suspicions were manifested. You got what you asked for and no bones were made about it. The man in charge talked freely on the subject. He said nothing could suit the liquor men in Maine better than the Prohibition law. They sold as openly and freely as ever and had no license to pay. They got all the benefit of freedom, while the state got none of the revenue from the restriction that license always produces. Others said the same thing. You need not go a block here in any direction before finding a saloon. Yet a Prohibitionist, whom I ran across this morning, nearly told me I lied when I said liquor was plentiful. He said a man couldn't buy a drink here without resorting to the basest subterfuge.

I ran down to Old Orchard Beach from here. It is the Ocean Grove of Maine. People in New Jersey, who told me so much before I left and knew so little, said no matter what tricks might be played in Portland and the large cities, you couldn't get a drink at Old Orchard. Well, as a newspaper man, about the first thing I investigated was that statement. Walking into the largest and most conspicuous hotel an utter stranger, I asked one of the bell boys where the bar-room was. He answered very promptly: "Fourth door to your right, sir, down that corridor." I went down the corridor to the fourth door, opened it and found myself in a neat and natty bar, with all the paraphernalia of the profession in full bloom and the regulation coterie of imbibers scattered around the room. That wasn't all. In the few moments I was there, drinks of the various sorts, lemonade excepted, were put on trays and conveyed publicly through the corridors and up stairs to the rooms of guests. Old Orchard had all the liquor it needed and it was bought right and left without any concealment or apparent evasion. In fact, my preconceived notions about prohibition in Maine were annihilated inside of an hour. I never have believed that prohibition could prohibit, but I really thought there was some pretense in that direction up here, but there isn't.

It is a mighty good thing the managers of the Prohibition party never bring any of their converts to Maine and allow them to ask for the nearest saloon. If they did they would lose every mother's son of them. It's all very nice to sit on a cushioned seat and hear a rose-colored picture about the way prohibition prohibits in Maine, and how all that is needed to banish the bottle and the bar is to make the Maine law national, but you musn't take too much for granted in this age. It is apt to give you a worse than electric shock when you happen to come to Maine and tumble against a saloon in full blast before you have learned the name of the street you are on.

L. S. M.

Cigarette Smoking.

One of the most abominable habits which a person can acquire—and especially a youth—is that of cigarette smoking. Those who are addicted to it not only injure their health more than they realize, but they also render themselves unpleasant to almost every one they meet while practicing it, for not one person in a hundred likes the smell of a cigarette, and to the majority of the people it is simply intolerable. The general impression is that cigarettes are harmless, whereas they are a potent source of evil. They are so dry, the nicotine is thrown off from the moment the tobacco begins to burn, and the smoke being inhaled and coming in contact with the delicate lining of the air passages, the poison is at once absorbed, and produces an immediate effect, which can be felt even to the tips of the fingers.

A Noble Stand.

The temperance cause in the town of M—— was in its infancy. A very feeble infancy, too; for there was a drinking saloon at almost every corner, and the reeling, intoxicated men were so common in the streets that no one ever glanced at them. The liquor sellers boasted that more money was paid by them for licenses than in other towns three times the size of M——. No drinking man sank in public estimation unless he lost his credit, and had no money to stand treats.

A temperance lecturer, a very eloquent man, found his way to M——; and the people listened, laughed, and at the close of his lecture, hooted him off the stand. But a band of noble women, the wives and mothers of some of the prominent citizens of M——, took up the work, and set forth on a hopeless crusade against the demon of intemperance, who had set his mark on the forehead of their friends and relatives. They were too well known, too high in position, for the people to treat them as they had done the lecturer; but they failed as signally in reforming their hearers.

There was a large party given in M——, where all the young people of both sexes had assembled. Among the refreshments served were, as usual, a variety of wines. A sweet-faced modest girl, a great favorite with her companions, taking a wine glass, rose from her seat, her fair face flushing and paling alternately.

"Friends," she said, in a firm, clear voice, "we have all of us been brought up together, and when trouble or blessing has come to one, the others were ready with their condolence or their rejoicing. Therefore, if we have a common enemy, we would unite against it, would we not?"

"Yes, yes!" from all her astonished hearers.

"Well, then, I say we *have* a common enemy; one that menaces either directly or indirectly our happiness. Here it is," holding up the wine glass, and throwing its contents out of an open window. "This night I take my stand openly against it, and those who range themselves with the evil thing are no longer my friends. Surely you will not leave me alone in my resolution?"

Under that roof that night thirty young people took the pledge.

Look at M—— to day, and tell me what has become of the saloons and the topers. Those who were too old to reform are no longer found reeling through the streets, a wholesome shame keeping them within doors. Popular opinion, led by the enthusiastic young reformers, was too strong for them.

All this was the work of one young girl of eighteen, neither very handsome nor exceptionally intelligent, but filled with a high purpose, and a fervent faith, and the magnetism of youth to influence her young companions.—*Sel.*

A New Use For a Dog.

A PASSENGER WHO WAS WILLING TO BE PUT OFF THE TRAIN WHEN HIS DOG WAS.

The other day a man got aboard of a train on the Detroit and Lansing road, accompanied by a big dog, and in due course of time the baggage man walked back into the car and said:

"Mister, that dog must go into the baggage car."

"I guess not."

"But I guess he will. No dogs are allowed to ride in passenger cars."

"Well, we'll wait and hear what the conductor says. He is a friend of mine, and if he says the dog can't ride here that will settle it."

It was half an hour later before the conductor, accompanied by the baggage man, got around to the man.

"That dog must come out o' here!" announced the conductor.

"For why? He isn't hurting anybody."

"Because no dogs are allowed in the cars."

"And if I don't take him to the baggage car you'll—"

"Put him off"

"If you put him off," replied the man, after taking a look from the window, "I shall go with him. My dog is just as good as I am."

"Will you take the dog forward?"

"No, sir."

The train was stopped and the dog led out and pushed off the platform.

"Are you going, too?" queried the conductor, with his hand on the bell-rope.

"Yes, I guess I will. I live in that farm-house over there, and if I go on to Howell, where I bought my ticket to, I'll have to walk four miles back. Much obleeged to you, conductor. I just kind o' figgered to have the dog put off at about the right spot!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Change in the Style of Watches.

There has been a great change in the style of watches. Years ago big watches, with all the flowering that could be got on the cases, were the style. Then came the opposite, and plain watches were the demand. The lady watch came, a neat, delicate little thing, and then the men thought the little watches were the ne plus ultra. And the jewelers began to bedeck the cases with pearls and other stones, and the articles brought big prices. After a time the neat silver watch got its hooks in, and it was all the rage.

Prices for watches have fallen remarkably in the last ten years. I remember when people paid $250 and $300 for a hunting-case gold watch, that you now can get for $50 or $60, and sometimes for less. The change in price is due to the effect that the makers, after a time, found they could make cases much cheaper than they had been doing. The works were made much cheaper by the use of machinery, and of course the price fell, being helped along by competition.

Remarkable Longevity.

A remarkable case of family longevity, and one that is said to be supported by indisputable records, is reported from New Holland, Ohio, a mile and a half south of which place lives Mrs. Margaret Arnold, who was 110 years old on the 4th of July. She was born in Augusta county, Va., July 4, 1777. Her maiden name was Margaret Kiser, and 86 years ago she was united in marriage to Henry Arnold, who is as sprightly as a man of fewer years. While Mrs. Arnold has the appearance of being remarkably old, yet she is well preserved for one of her years. During the last months, however, she has been failing, and gets her age and other matters considerably mixed up. She has two sisters living in Iowa, one of whom is 113 years old and the other, 107. The combined age of the three sisters, therefore, is 330 years, or an average of 110 years each.

The crow is the most rational of bipeds. It never makes a noise without caws.

Farm Gleanings.

There are one million rose plants sold annually in this country.

The estimated area of vine-growing land in California is 160,000 acres, the proprietors of which number 4,000.

Not every farmer can breed such cows as were shown at the New York Dairy Show, but he can imitate and can use the best bull to be found.

A new invention, an apparatus for the testing of milk for its adaptability to butter-making, has been recently introduced, and bears the name of "lactorite."

Save the wood ashes to use as a fertilizer. It is more profitable than to sell them to the soap makers. Wood ashes never come amiss on the farm or in the garden.

Bean straw has been fed to sheep with very gratifying results. The animals seem to regard it as a toothsome article of diet, and in no better way can the refuse of the patch be utilized.

A practice of some Western farmers is to apply petroleum to their seed corn for the purpose of saving it from plundering birds and animals. The grain, it is said, suffers no injury from the oil.

The *Rural World* says that the great profits from sheep cannot be made by farmers who do everything in the grand wholesale way. No animal requires better care and closer attention than sheep.

The product of the garden will always find a convenient and profitable market on your own table. It is far more healthy and more desirable to live principally on fruit and vegetables than bread and meat.

Often the sore shoulders of a horse are occasioned by lumps and ridges in the collar, resulting from a lack of attention. Horse collars should be occasionally washed and pounded, to keep them soft and clean.

The best manner of accumulating phosphate of potash, an invaluable fertilizer, is to keep a barrel of lye at hand for the reception of all the bones obtainable. In this way a supply of fertilizing material for immediate use may be had.

Experience teaches that the earlier in an animal's age full feeding is resorted to the better it is, both for its vigorous health and rapid growth. Thus will the best returns be secured, whether the animal be intended for early sale or for raising.

Farmers would find it to their advantage to corn mutton in a weak brine for home consumption. The hams can be smoked and used like dried beef, or they can be boiled. The corned mutton will be found an agreeable change from sausage and spare-rib.

There is no economy in keeping a cow that does not make good butter and plenty of it. It costs as much to keep a cow that will make but six pounds of butter a week as it does one that will double that amount. Any suggestions as to which sort should be kept is unnecessary.

Horses put to hard work will almost surely show puffy spots under the harness, which will soon make bad galls if neglected. Lift the harness and bathe the spots with cold water when the teams rest and at evening. Make sure that collars, especially, fit well and are smooth and hard.

Scours can generally be checked by shutting the sow up and feeding dry corn for a few days, raw flour, or rye or wheat whole. If too young to eat, a lump of alum the size of a walnut may be dissolved in a quart of water and a teaspoonful given morning and evening to pigs a week or so old.

In gathering cucumbers they should never be pulled, but cut instead, as one reason why so many vines die as soon as they begin to bear is that the vines are injured in cultivation or in gathering the fruit. Cut freely and often, for as soon as the seeds begin to increase in size, the flowers cease to set.

It is this early training in labor and responsibilities that gives to those who passed childhood and youth in farm houses an advantage in the race of life. It explains why so large numbers of those who win the highest positions are those whose early training taught them that whatever is worthy of acquisition demands effort, and is the prize of earnest, persistent labor.

It may hurt the cow some to cut off her horns, says the *United States Dairyman*, but so do her horns hurt others when she goes at them full drive. It is doubtful if the pain of dehorning is greater than the hurt of having a pair of sharp horns run into the side. In case of dehorning there is only one hurt; but there is no end of hurts from hooking when the horns are left on.

A Minnesota farmer has been experimenting on the cost of keeping sheep, and concludes that they are an exceedingly profitable adjunct to his farming operations. He says that it is safe to say that the increase of his flock will cover the cost of keeping it, leaving the wool for clear profit; or the keeping may be charged against the wool, which will not exhaust it all, leaving the lambs clear profit.

The remedies for the protection of cabbages from the green worm are numerous, and among them are the following: Scatter Persian insect powder upon the plants and worms; another is to use a solution of one ounce of saltpetre in a gallon of water upon the cabbages. Cayenne pepper is another useful application, and with hand-picking, one or another of these used frequently will save the cabbages.

A farmer was for a long time at a loss to account for the dwarfed condition of his trees which were nearest a piece of woods, until he saw, just before night, a small flock of partridges flying into the trees and briskly engaged in snipping the buds from the branches. One partridge would strip the buds from an entire branch at a single visit, and the growth of a great number of trees had been almost entirely ruined.

When the hoofs of a horse are hard and dry and brittle and shrink and distort the shape of the foot, it indicates the existence of fever in the feet and inflammation of the laminæ or connecting plates which unite the horn with the vascular part of the foot. To remedy this apply hot bran or linseed poultices to the feet, or make the animal stand in a soft puddle of clay up to the coronet for several hours. Then soak well with warm weather, and apply glycerine without drying the feet. Give the horse twelve ounces of epsom salts and feed bran mash and green grass and clover.

A kind word never yet harmed any one. Politeness in little things eases one's cares and lightens the burdens of life wonderfully.

The Jubilee of Liberty.

PHILADELPHIA'S GRAND FETE IN SEPTEMBER.

The progress made by the Commission in arranging the details, and the remarkable unanimity with which the different State Governments have responded to invitations to participate in the celebration of the one hundredth birthday of the American Constitution, leaves not the slightest room for doubt that the demonstration will be the largest and most imposing event ever held on American soil, barring only the great celebration of 1876. The grand trades and industrial procession of September 15 will be an epitome of our industrial progress in one hundred years. It will comprehend all branches of industry, and in many instances the advancement of particular branches will be demonstrated by working models of the old contrasted with the new way. Requests for assignment to positions in the line are pouring in on the Chief Marshal from every field of industry in various parts of the country.

The military demonstration of the 16th will also be a most interesting and brilliant feature. Fifteen thousand troops of the various States, besides detachments of marines and regulars, will be present and participate. A most striking feature of the parade will be the contrast offered by the Revolutionary soldier side by side with the guardsmen of to-day. The North Atlantic squadron will anchor in the Delaware for the occasion, and a grand naval pageant will form a part of the spectacular ceremonies.

The principal event of the 17th will be the commemorative exercises to be presided over by the President of the United States, and addressed by a Justice of the Supreme Court. The President and his Cabinet, the representatives of foreign governments at Washington, the governors of the States, and distinguished people from all parts of the land will be present during the celebration. In addition to the events mentioned a large number of other entertainments, public receptions, and special features, will serve to make the three days the most brilliant and interesting ever known in the history of the Quaker City.

For the benefit of the vast multitude of people who will throng to the city on this occasion, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Philadelphia, September 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, good to return until September 20, inclusive, from all stations on its system at one unlimited fare for the round trip.

Hay Fever is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat. An acid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes.

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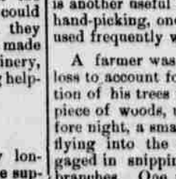

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Pennsylvania Railroad.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.
In effect May 29, 1887. Trains leave Sunbury.
EASTWARD.

8.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 5.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 4.55 a. m.; Washington 6.05 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

8.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.19 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.50 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Past Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.
(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Wilkes-Barre accom. leaves Sunbury 2.55 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 3.51; Wilkes-Barre, 6.00 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.36 p. m. Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.25 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.34 a. m. Sunbury 12.45 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.50 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m. Sunbury 4.55 p. m.

Catawissa accom. leaves Nescopeck 8.00 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 8.30 p. m. Sunbury 9.25 p. m.

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a. m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7.00 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 9.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.50 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Past Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sun